FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 296— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than **6 p.m.**

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Mana-

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DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

Numerous certificates from patients and chemical analysers already published, of the numerous cases cured after my arrival here on 22th August, 1922, the following few are taken at random:—Mr. N. K. OKA, Headmaster Mun. A.-V. School, Dongri, Bombay, writes on 29th November:—"I have much pleasure in writing that I am completely cured of my diabetes by Dr. Iyengar's treatment. I had been suffering from Diabetes since last four years and tried many medicines and also milk diet without any effect. I then tried Dr. Iyengar's treatment, which as every week passed, brought on gradually reduction in sugar and also the specific gravity, which at the commencement of the treatment were nearly 6 per cent. and 1039 respectively. After the complete course, sugar was reduced to nil and sp.-gr. 1029. I should like to recommend the suffering public Dr. Iyengar's infallible cure of Diabetes, which I am sure will give relief to any diabetic patients."

Dr. Iyengar is leaving this place for some months for his native place on account of ill-health on about the 15th of December. So if any one wants his services let him see personally before that date, and not by correspondence.

Address:—GHIA BUILDING, opposite Girgaum P. O., Khetwady Main Road, Bombay.

WONDER OF THE WORLD.

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an Oil Murferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once. Sample box, Re. 1-0-0. Big bottle Rs. 3-8-0.

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.

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Mamanwada Road, P. N. 8,
BOMBAY.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
16th December ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA *	9,098
30th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
1923.		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA†	15,809
13th ,, ..	KASHGAR*	9,840
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA †	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER ..	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA ..	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA † ..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
5th May ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
12th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA† ..	15,800
26th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952

* Through steamers from China

†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1922.		
22nd December ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
6th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	GAZANA*	8,284
2nd February ..	GAMARIA*	8,285
9th ,, ..	MASULA*	7,261
16th March ..	MUNDRA*	7,278
30th ,, ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,910
6th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA	10,902
11th May ..	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,, ..	MERKARA	8,285

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO STRAITS AND CHINA

1922.		
22nd December	SOUDAN	
1923		
18th January ..	MOREA	
1st February ..	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Dongola."
24th February	SOUDAN ..	
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Karmala"
23th ,, ..	CICILIA ..	
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nyanza"
28th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	
31st May ..	CICILIA ..	

P. & O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
15th Dec. ..	ZARSOVA ..	Basra via Karachi
16th ,, ..	MASHOBRA	Karachi direct.
18th ,, ..	VITA	Karachi via K. war.
21st ,, ..	BANKURA	Basra via Karachi Coasting.
27th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Ballard, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 123

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 159.
Telephone No. 1299.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Dep.
Tsushima Maru.	T. Takeda	6746	8 Dec.	17 Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	M. Goto	6074	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
Nagato Maru.	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	12 Jan.
KamakuraMaru.	J. Fujisawa	5829	15 Jan.	27 Jan

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage,	Sailing about.
S.S. "Jalaputra" ..	8310 ..	20th Dec.
S.S. "Jalatarang" ..	4300 ..	31st Dec.
S.S. "Vittoria" ..	4300 ..	15th Janu.

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.

Bank Street.

BRANCHES.

Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
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LONDON:
9, Bishopgate London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:— Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL: Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Punchal (Maderia), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo. Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane. Beira, Chinde, Tete. Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA: Macau,
TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. DE SEABRA.
Acting Manager.

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FIRE.

Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.

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Liberal and quick payment of claims.

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Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—

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Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
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Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.

For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

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RESULT of 5th VALUATION.

A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all With Profit Policies.

SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD

(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums. The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds F42,105,211 £3,508,767

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(Holland.)

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE. HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.

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DUCH EAST INDIES:

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Banddoeng	Penang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djecja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Horaby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

INSURANCE

LIFE. FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR

INSURANCE

ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.

LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada;

FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (India):

The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd., (Singapore).

The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.

The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam);

MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,

The Eastern United Assurance Corporation Limited.

Universal Buildings—4951, Cwasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 3800.

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PERSONAL MAGNETISM,

HYPNOTISM, WILL POWER, | NERVE FORCE, CALL IT WHAT YOU WILL,

s the intangible power that controls human destiny. It is the key to all business and socia success: All truly great men and women are magnetic, they know how to win and hold people This power does not come by chance, but it is an art, a science depending upon certain fixed laws which everyone should understand. By our new system you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the minds, health and actions of others to a remarkable and astounding degree. We guarantee it. Our profusely illustrated treatise tells exactly how to acquire these marvellous powers. It is the most expansive work of the kind ever published. It is from the pen of the eminent authority, Dr. T. R. Sanjini, M.A., Ph. D., Litt D. This wonderful book has been the means of bringing success, happiness and health to thousand of persons. This is your golden opportunity. Will you grasp it?

For Further Information Apply to:—

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
TINNEVELLY—INDIA.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY.

SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT

DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES

Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretches Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazga

Telephone 2457.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared previous years—15—30%

The Safest Office for Life Insurance at the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or -/8/- per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department. "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MEN for process Department Apply MANAGER, Job Department, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—One COMPANION, young healthy Indian Nurse. Apply Post Box No. 3150, Bombay 3.
A R5814

WANTED—GUJRATI HINDU TYPIST with thorough knowledge of correspondence. Apply 12 to 3 p.m. VARDHMAN & SONS, Pydhoni Tram Junction.
A R5815

WANTED—SUB-AGENTS everywhere in Rajputana and Central India on good terms. Apply Box No. 8811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5781

WANTED CANVASSERS—On pay and Commission to sell Preference shares of Punjab Industrial Bank, Ltd., Lahore, carrying 8½ per cent. guaranteed Dividend. Apply to MANAGING AGENT.
A 15145

WANTED.—Experienced HOTEL CANVASSERS, knowing Hindustani and English. Indian Christians, Hindus or Parsees need apply only. See PUNJAB PALACE HOTEL, Dhobi Talao.
A R5816

WANTED—GOVERNESS, any nationality in moffusil in State in high Mahomedan family official, for girl 11 years. Hindustani essential. Please apply sharp personally Seth TULSIDAS MOHONJI, TULSIVILA, Harvey Road, New Gamdevi.
A R5803

WANTED—An INSPECTOR of agencies for a life insurance Company. One with previous experience preferred. Write giving full particulars of business capacity and terms wanted. Apply to Box No. 8823, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15146

WANTED—A MATRICULATED TEACHER as a Companion for a boy, studying English and Gujarati at Desaipur (enteh) quarters free. Apply stating terms as follows address. Messrs. CHAPSI BHARA & CO., Dana Bunder Bombay No. 3.
A R.5734.

WANTED before 15th January, two Experienced Managers, one Assistant Manager and Secretary. Two efficient stenographers and other stafe for a well-known English Banking concern. Salary according to qualifications. Appointments shall be subject to the usual terms of the Bureau. Apply with copies of certificates to MANAGER E. P. BUREAU, Delhi.
A R5812

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG ENERGETIC PERSON having years' Business experience travelled over Europe desires to represent a good Business Firm guarantees every success. Apply DHARAMDAS MOTIRAM, Punjab Palace Hotel.
B R5797

WANTED.—SITUATION for a respectable Madrasee, failed intermediate with mercantile experience and influence, can work as representative in Madras or as clerk in Bombay itself. Please apply with salary offered to Box No. 8822, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5808

GOLDEN CHANCE for Motor Owners. Situation wanted for an expert motor driver, mechanic, overhauling, repairing, painting knowing thoroughly. Keeps Motor always unrepairable, guaranteed worked on own taxi for long time. For only respected family. Apply to JAFFARY DISPENSARY, Girgaum, Bombay.
B R5783

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET for High Class Hindoos, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Sea view. Apply THIRD FLOOR.
C R5743

TO LET at Gowalia Tank Road, MOTOR SHOW-ROOMS GARAGES with mazzanine floor and garages on ground floor and new airy spacious flats on top floors with up-to-date convenience. Apply WASSIAMAL ASOMAL, 178, Jakaria Musjid, or opposite Babulnath Temple.
C R5802

TO BE LET.—FOR HINDOOS ONLY:—A BUNGLOW open on all sides, airy well ventilated with a spacious gardtn, nearly twenty minutes' walk from Andheri Railway station. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R5479.

TO BE LET.—Ground floor, measuring 1450 sq. ft. and 1st floor flat, measuring about 2,900 sq. ft. situated at 20A Fort, Street, Frere Road, Bombay, suitable for Office and Godown purposes. Apply for particulars to Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., Marble Merchants and Contractors. 20A Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay, No. I.
C15113

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

ELECTRIC GENERATORS available from stock in sizes of 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 8 and 10 K. W. on 115 Volts at Sweeping Reduction in prices. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay, Telephone 3825.
K 5

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS—A FACTORY with latest machinery, including a Steam Engine and a Boiler with buildings and chimney and extensive land suitable for those intending to instal Textile plant is either to be entrusted for management or to be sold. Sealed offers may, therefore, be forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 15th December, 1922, by registered post. For particulars see personally or apply to.—BAPALAL HARJIVAN TRIVEDI, Sidhi Pole, Raipur Street, Ahmedabad.
G. R.5816.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—JAPANESE LILY BULBS, fresh stock just arrived at Rs. 5 per dozen. Please apply M. B. WAGLE, Esqr., Manager G. OTAKI & CO, 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
N R5817

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION 49, Sikhmoholla, Indore City, prepare students by post in Bookkeeping, Accountancy. Apply prospectus.
M R5780

BOOKS AND STAMPS

WONDERFUL DREAM DICTIONARY, (In English.) No more astrological predictions: The marvellous first novelty unfathomed hitherto. Strictly based on ancient scientific principles and long experiences of the great Wishes. Fortells fortune and fate without horoscope. Price Re. 1 only. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag Dist., South India.
L. R.5611.

LOST AND FOUND.

THE RATLAM BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY—NOTICE LOST OR MISPLACED—Share Certicate No. 8969 for one share of the Ratlam Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Standing in the name of Onkar Harishanker Mishra Esquire has been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified to the Company at its registered office 197-99 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.
PB R5807

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—PARTNER with capital Rs. 60,000 for a sound business giving 80 per cent profit. Apply to Box No. 8782, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
E R5705

SPORTS.

FOR REAL TIPS TRY the NAUTILUS RACE TIPS, by CAPT. NEMO. For 2nd Extra Meeting, Saturday 16th. Only 3 WINNERS and 4 PLACES will be given for Rs. 5. Available SATURDAY morning 10 to 1 p.m. BEST CHANCES. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, Behind Rose & Co., Fort.
R5818

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENTIRELY NEW OLIVER TYPEWRITERS at about 35 per cent reduced rates. Rarest opportunity. Apply Box No. 8797 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R5735.

TYPEWRITERS BARGAIN—CHICAGO 150, BLICK (aluminium) 135, EMPIRE 65. Portable and recently overhauled. Apply Box No. 8821, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R5806

TEN HOME REARED DUCKS at Rs. 5-8-0 per pair. Freight packing included. Term cash by M. O. G. Fern, Sayaji Ganj Baroda.
T R5809

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—A lot of 5,000 FANCY BLOTTING-PADS, 14½ x 10½, with three Superior blotters at Rs. 3 per dozen. Good opportunity for those who wish to advertise for the New Year 1923. Apply sharp to The Phoenix Printing Works, 45, Great Western Hotel Building, Fort.
T R5813

GAIN YOUR OBJECT by presenting a suit length of our Best Kashmir Donegal Tweeds of natural wool. Very respectable yet fashionable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7¼ yds x 24") Rs. 12; Coat length (5 yds) Rs 9. Makes charming coats. Black, brown or khaki Puttees (leg bandages) Rs. 2-12-0 per pair. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T. R5665

FOR SALE.—TRAVELLING ARTICLES. Brown Canvas Holdalls 6x3 ft. leather bound, strong straps, 2 canvas bedding pockets Rs. 15 Soiled linen bags of brown canvas 3x1½ ft. with brass handle and lock. Rs. 6 Brown leather mounted suit cases, 24x16x7 inches, one inner tray 2 side handles with lock, Castor wheels at bottom. Rs. 20 Brown canvas gun covers 4 ft. long, leather bound with strap Rs. 8. Brown canvas cartridge bag, 2 pockets, leather bound with strap Rs. 8. Strong willow wicker picnic hampers from surplus stores, line with green canvas with inner partitions and tray. Fitted with sliding iron bolt hasp an stuple. Leather handles. A.I. for camp or jungle or motor use Rs. 15. All articles guaranteed new. We have also a few large second hand tents 20x16ft. with walls and purdahs and poles. The tents have double fly and in excellent condition Rs. 250 each. Apply:—C. I. Equipment Depot., Mhow C.I.
T. R.5810.

PROFESSION

WHITE LEPROSY—SURELY CURED IN ONE DAY—White spots are changed at once on applying three times only by its quick marvellous effect. Price returned if not cured. Small tin Rs. 3/8, big Rs. 6. Face Powder. It removes blotches pimples, black spots, etc. from the face and imparts fascinating complexion and charming beauty. Rs. 4 per tin. Faqir's Gift—A most successful remedy for destroying the spots of the small-pox. Rs. 4 per tin. FAQIRI MEDICAL STORE No. 3, Darbhanga City
R5819

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room.

For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
86, Kazi Sayad St. Mandvi,
Bombay No. 3.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

FOR SALE—70 tons of Scrap Iron (old C. I. Wheels, broken Crucher parts, etc., all of first melting of good pig). Can be seen at Trust Workshop, Worli.

Sealed tenders addressed to undersigned will be received in this office up to 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th December, 1922.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M.Inst.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle,
Matunga (Bombay 19)
11/12/22.
TA C15122

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 7, 9, 11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, when the following resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That Article 81 of the Articles of Association be amended by deleting the word 'twelve' after the words 'shall not be less than' and inserting instead 'six' after the said words and by deleting the word 'twenty' after the words 'or more than' and inserting instead 'twelve' after the said words and the amended Article should read 'Until otherwise determined by a general meeting the number of the directors shall not be less than six or more than twelve.'

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on Saturday, the 13th day of January 1923 at 3 p.m, (S.T.) at the same place as aforesaid for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

By order of the Board,
M. D. DARU,
Secretary.

7, 9, 11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 6th December, 1922.
C15078

THE NEW MOFUSSIL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 23, Hummum Street, on FRIDAY, the 15th December 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1922, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend and Bonus.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To sanction gratuity to the widow of a deceased old servant of the Company for his long and faithful services.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st December to 15th December, 1922, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
PAUL J NEGREPONTE,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 8th December, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Saturday, the 16th December 1922 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th day of December 1922 between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. (S.T.).
C15079

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced and qualified FOREMAN to take charge of the Boring and Crushing plant at the Trust Nowroji Hill Quarry consisting of Electric Motor, Compressor, Jack Hammers and Stone breakers. Pay Rs. 120 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications.

Applicant must join immediately. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to undersigned on or before Tuesday the 19th of December, 1922.

(Sd.) M. G. CERVELLO,
Senior Assistant Engineer,
In Charge Schemes 29 and 50.

Engineer's Office, Near King's Circle, Matunga, (Bombay 19).
11/12/22.
C15121

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo
BULLOCH, BROS., & Co., Ld.,
Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ld.,
Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ Formerly "Darmstadt")	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF MYRABULUMS AND ROPE COIR.

ABOUT 10800 LBS. of MYRABULUMS and 2,240lbs. ROPE COIR are for sale.

Intending purchasers are requested to apply for samples and particulars to the Officer Commanding, Detachment "A" Sy: Depot Company, Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
C15139

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHANKER BHAU KULKARNI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Medical Practitioner residing at New Nagpada outside the Fort of Bombay.....Deceased.

PARVATIBAI, widow of Shanker Bhau Kulkarni of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at New Nagpada, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

This 18th day of November, 1922.
Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
C15150 Petitioner's Attor.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
26 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of immovable property called Daby Bathloe Terrace at Cumbala Hill advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until intimation.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES OF 20s YARNS AT THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD., MILL AT HUBLI, ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF MESSRS. BHAICHAND ROOPCHAND.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purshotam Govindji & Co., Managing Agents of the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Bhaichand Roopchand, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1922 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T. sell by public auction at The Bharat Mill Premises at Hubli (District Dharwar).

200 bales each 400 lb. Bharat Mill 20s. yarn in lots of 25 bales

Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent shall have to be paid on knocking of the goods and balance to be paid before taking delivery within 8 days from the Mill Godown at Hubli.

Bombay merchants can see the sample at the Auctioneers' office and bid by sending their offers in sealed covers to the auctioneers with 25 per cent deposit on or before 20th December 1922. These offers will be opened at the time of sale. Railway freight from Hubli to Bombay on these bales will be allowed by the Managing Agents.

J. S. MODI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1922.

MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Teak and Blackwood Household Furniture, Rich Hall Carpets, "Godrej" and "Milliners" Patent Safes with Stands, Cottage Piano (S. Rose and Co.'s), "Hudson" and "Rover" Motor Cars, etc., etc., in the Bungalow just opposite Dr. Porter's Hospital on Nepean Sea Road.

By the order of the composition committee, the possession holder of the parties concerned.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above address on SUNDAY, the 17th day of December, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

Sliding mahoganized dining table in 5 pieces, dining chairs, sideboards, drawing room sofas and chairs, centre table, hall rich carpets, flower vases, cottage piano in good condition (by S. Rose and Co.), marble statues and stands, pictures, jewellery cabinet, door curtains, glassdoor almirahs, teakwood beds, easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, "Godrej" C. quality safe, size 28 by 22, with stand, "Milliner's" safe size 24 by 18, with stand, "Hudson" 6 cylinder motor car No. 2887, "Rover" 4 cylinder motor car No. 3712, wall clock, hatstand, teapoys, a lot of motor car tyres, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF 15 CASES BLACK AND COLOURED LUSTRES.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their sales rooms, 123, Medows Street, Fort, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. R. P. Wagle & Co. ex. s.s. "City of Birmingham" R.P. 0146 W.M. Bombay 1/15—15 cases each 20 bales 44"x40/45 yds. bales black and coloured fancy lusters.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking down to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th Dec. 1922.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 851.

NOTICE.

Mr. N. F. Paton's furniture sale at our rooms is POSTPONED 'sine die'.

AUCTION SALE OF BARUWALLA BUILDING AT SOPARI BAUG ROAD, OPPOSITE G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the Daruwalla Building at Sopari Baug, opposite the G. I. P. Railway Institute, standing on a piece of land admeasuring about 664 square yards as comprised in 999 years' Improvement Trust Lease dated 23rd November, 1920, and known as Plot No. 131 of Sopari Baug Estate, bearing portion of New Survey No. 2582 and assessed in the Municipality under F Ward No. 564 (2), Street Nos. 77A, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by Plot No. 132 of Mr. Haji Essa Haji Haroon, on the South by a 40 feet road, on the East by a 20 feet road and on the West by a service passage with the right to use the same.

The property yields monthly rent of Rs. 538 the ground rent is Rs. 596 per annum payable quarterly.

Private offers will be received before date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers Dining Table, Bentwood Chairs, Sideboards, Dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and Easy Chairs, Carpets, Brass and Iron Beds, Tables, Crockery, Glassware, Silverware, Electro-platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 17th December, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 40 Colaba opposite the Observatory, the following:—

Dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiters, sideboards, drawing room sofas. Chesterfield suite, painted glass screens, glass and panel door almyrahs, solid brass and iron beds, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, carpets reclining easy chairs show cases meat safe, crockery, glassware, electric lamps and fans, cooking utensils, English ice box, cabinets, teapoys, silverware, electro-platedware, etc., etc.

The property of Col. Jacob.
Furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, BOOKS, BOOTS, WATCHES, GUNNY BAGS, MAXWELL CAR, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th December, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing rooms sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, dining table, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield, sofas safes, etc., etc.

By the order of the Postmaster-General of Bombay.

Dead articles from the Dead Letter Office such as books boots, clothes, watches, unserviceable gunny and canvas bags etc.

Unserviceable police leather goods.
By the order of the office concerned.
47 boxes Copying Ink (Powder).
46 boxes Blue Black Ink (Powder).
Property of one gentleman:—
One Maxwell car No. 137, 4-cylinders, 5-seaters

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th December, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, SLIDING DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PLATEDWARE CHESTERFIELD EASY CHAIRS, COTTAGE PIANO, GRAMOPHONE CABINETS ELECTRIC LAMPS, CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 17th December 1922, at New Queen's Road, opposite French Motor Car Company, and next to Royal Opera House, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dinner waggons, tea tables, drawing room cabinets, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, cottage piano, blackwood carved furniture, drawing room suite rich carpets, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, file cabinet, single and double iron and brass beds. Teak and black almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, cooking utensils etc., etc.

The property of A. C. Bottomley, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are printed and property is open to view.

Property of another gentleman.
1. Overland Motor Car 20 H. P.
1-4 Cylinder, 5 seater, with horn, lamps complete in perfect running order.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th December, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPCHANDLERS AND MILL OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES

Under instructions from Messrs. W. B. Brady & Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 18th Inst. at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Messrs Brady & Co's godowns at Lamington Road, near (Lal Chimney) a large lot of mill stores, such as shuttters, reeds, leather belting, drop box pickers, picking sticks, rubber-sheets, hair belting, loom sundries, ram-rings, bobbins pipe pieces, wooden tubes, wooden planks, etc, etc.

The above is on view.

Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN SERGE, SUITING, PRESERVED FISH AND WOOLLEN AND COTTON COVERT, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc., etc.

By order of the Banks and Offices concerned:—

6 cases Toys "Cangaroos".
1 case needles and letters.
2 Parcel woollen and cotton covert.
1 Parcel woollen suiting.
19 Parcel woollen serge.
11 cases preserved fish in Tins.
12 cases Files.
2 bales blankets
125 bales pieces dhoties.

AT 2-30 P. M.

One Studebaker Motor Car Landaulette 4 Cylinder 20-22 H. P. in good running order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred dogcart.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English Brougham
1 Waler horse going in harness.
1 Arab horse going in saddle and harness.
1 Austin Motor Car 4 cylinder 20-20 H. P. in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 15th December, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALASTOR
READER OF CHARACTER,
AND EVENTS BY PALMISTRY.
CONSULTATIONS 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. DAILY.
CARLTON HOTEL (Room 6)
(Outram Road.)
(Hornby Road, Bombay.)
ALASTOR will read Character and Events Every Evening at the Red Cross Fete.

THE EXCELSIOR
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
6-15 TO-DAY 9-30
MARY PICKFORD
in
"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY"
It is an absolutely perfect Pickford role—and the wonder is the world has had to wait so long to see her in it.
Booking at Rose & Co. Ltd. from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. after 6 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
FUN FRIDAY
Special doses of laughter by the world's greatest Comedians including
CHARLIE CHAPLI
IN
"THE COUNT"

THE EMPRESS
Direction: MADAN THEATRES LD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
FUN FRIDAY
COMPLETE COMEDY
BILL INCLUDING
CHARLIE CHAPLI
IN
"THE TRAMP."

ONCE AGAIN
"FOR ONE WEEK MORE"
Owing to the demand of the General Public
IMPERIAL CINEMA
PRESENTS
An extra Super production.
"SURYA-KUMARI"
PRODUCED BY
KOHINOOR FILM Co.
DAILY SHOWS 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30,
EXTRA SHOWS ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharwa Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road
Saturday 16th December 1922
SAWASHAYKA OL.
Sunday, 17th December 1922
SAUBHADRA.

The NOVELTY CINEMA
presents to-night and this week a-2-weeks' serial story in 7 Episodes.
"THE SCUM OF PARIS"
A pure, simple, straightforward story of a poor, ill-treated girl, wrecking vengeance on her persecutors.
NO ABSURDITY !
NO NONSENSE !
NO IMPOSSIBILITY !
NO TRIGGER-PULLING !
Also a side-splitting comedy in the programme. Times and rates as usual.
THE
"NOVELTY"
CINEMA,
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 12th.

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, Sales of East Indian	—
,, Import	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid. Americans			—
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Limited request			—
New York, 11 a.m. Sales closing time.)	—	May.	25 30
	—	May.	25 36
New Orleans 10 a.m	—	July	24·97
	—	May.	24·88
As known in Liverpool at		July	24.60

SPOT PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 12th.

Months	To-day's prices.
Prices at	7-45 p. m,
December	13·94
January	13·85
February	13 74
March	13.66
April	13.59
May	13.52
June	13.42
July	13· 2
August	13·11
September	12·90
Oct	12.68
Nov.	12·56

Tone :—Steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Dec. 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	To-day's Prices
Dec.	...
Jan.	13.89— 4
Feb.	...
Mar.	13·70— 4
April	...
May	13·51— 2
June	...
July	13·39 unchgd.
Aug.	...
Sept.	...
Oct.	12·75— 7
Nov.	12·60— 4

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec 12th.

	To-day's prices.
Prices at	7-45 p. m.
Dec.	16.95
Jan.	16 95
February	17·05
March	17 20
April	17·30
May	17·40
June	17·45
July	17.55

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Dec. 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		3 ,000
,, Exports to Great Britain		18,000
,, ,, to Continent		14,000
Futures at New York	Jan.	23 11 +22
,, ,,	March	25·12 +26
,, ,,	May	25 38 +32
,, ,,	July	25.02 +0
Spot Cotton at New York		25 30 2
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		25·00 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans	March	24 87 +16
,, ,,	May	24·82 .21
Fair dlo Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11
Armed Ships		—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		64 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 13th.

To-days Prices.

Futures at New York,	Jan.	25·36 23
	Mar	25·57 +25
	May	25·57— 1
	July	25·26+24

Liverpool, Dec 13th.

Futures Del. H.G. at Liverpool.	Jan.	13·74— 1
	Mar.	13·58 + 2
	May	13·46 x 3
	July	13·2 + 6

London Dec. 13th.

Telegraphic Transfers) 3 31 32 Quiet
Bar Gold £ 4 8/5 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 30 15 16 Unsettled.

MONEY MARKET.

London Dec. 12th.

Bank Rate 2 per cent.	95 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	31 7/16
,, 3 months hence	31 1/16
General Seling on certain.	
Discount Rate of England Rate 3 per cent since 17th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	1 1/4
,, 7 day market loans	1 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 12th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 1/2lbs	—
Buenos Russo—63 lbs Jan-Feb. Sellers.	47
Australian 51/6 Feb-Mar. Sellers	51/6
Karachi Barley Dec-Jan.	31/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Dec.-Jan.	—
Wheat Red Karachi 480 lbs. Dec.-Jan	51 & 50/6

Tone—Dull.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	117
National	43
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£ 16 1/2
RAPESEED Yellow Guzerat per ton	—
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Firmer	£ 17 3/16
RAPESEED Brown, Cawnpore per ton Dec Paid	18 3/4
LINSEED Bombay Nov-Dec.	—

Tone of Linseed :— Firm large trad.

COTTONSEED, Bombay (Local delivered per ton) Dec-Jan Value	£ 8 5/8
PORIA RAPESEED.—Dec Jan. Quoted	£ 13 3/4

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	65 1 2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	65 1/2
Copper Sheets	85
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Uncheged.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	85 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	88 /4 ,,
War loan 5% 1929/47	99 1 2×3/ 6
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 5/8 unod.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 1/2 ,,
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	62 3/4 ,,
Govt. Securities 2%	54 1/4 ,,
1 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 11

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan.-Feb.	13 1/4
Plaintation First Latex Crepe	—
Dec	14
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	14/6

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	20/4 1 2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec-Jan. Sellers	20/5 1 4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec Jan. Sellers	20 5 1/4

Tone :—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

A further advance of 25 points has been reported in New York futures while Liverpool is one point down. The American market avanced on general buying. The tone of the New York Market is good and we still recommend buying on all declines as our opinion of the market is still bullish.

Our market for ready cotton had a steady tone yesterday. There was a fairly good demand from Exporters for nice fine red leafy cotton. About 5,000 Bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

The Marwari Bazar and the Colaba markets are closed to-day for forward business on account of the death of a cotton broker.

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec, 14th.

			Rs.
F. G Broach	April-May		474
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		330
Fully ,, ,,	March		336
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		404
Fine Oomra	March		405

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 14th.

Description.	Super-fine	F Good	Good	Fine
G. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	372	35'	337	322
G. G. Oomra's No 4	435	420	405	—
G. G. Central P. No. 1.	470	455	440	—
G. G. Central P. No. 2.	455	440	425	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce &c., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th Dec 1922.

Cotton	876 Bales
Wheat	3, 90 Cwts
Linseed	721 ,,
Rape, &c	505 ,,
Shipped/used	3,757 ,,
Exported	376 ,,
Groundnuts	5,008 ,,
Castorseed	64 ,,
Rice	79,14 ,,
Myrabolams	3,003 ,,
Cocoanuts	2,2033 ,,
Cardamoms	—
Ashes	825 ,,
Jowar	3,089 ,,
Bajri	1, 78 ,,
Barley	2,210 ,,
Gojia	2,214 ,,
Coal	8,32 Tons,

PATEL BROTHERS' COTTON REPORT.

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 10 points up.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, dated the 13th instant.

Straddle selling. Our correspondents average estimate of consumption is 12,170,000 bales. New York market improved on general buying, better feeling outside markets.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS (ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Dec. 14th.

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi :—	
Textile	1 2 3
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	—
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/46 inches :—	
Rachael per lb	—
Standard per lb	1 8 0
Century per lb;	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Vasishat per lb	1 9 0
Textile per lb	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 8 0
Pearl	1 8 6
Mandvi (Gav mukh)	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Battel)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No 5202/5203 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finley per lb	1 8 9
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 9
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Vasulisnal per lb	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34 40 inches :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 9
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 6 6
Jacob (Kajkamar) per lb.	1 7 0
Sallis :—	
Century per lb	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 0
Grey Drill, Century :—	
No. 1128 per piece	15 0 0
No. 1294 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 11 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 8 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finley per piece	6 13 0
Hindustan per piece	7 0 0
Check 8½ lbs. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 11 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Black Check 8 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Rachael	8 2 6
Domestic :—	

SHARE BAZAR.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 14. At 4 30

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rate.
Indore Malwa	540	—	—	552-8
Colaba	—	—	—	1740
Crescent	367-8-0	367-8	—	367-8
Kohinoor	1690	1725	1680	1710
Nagpore Ordy.	3340	3420	—	3390
New Great	530	545	—	535
Pearl	757-8-0	780	—	775
Phoenix	—	—	—	725
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	825
Bombay Dyeing	1195	1230	—	1225
Sir Shapoorji	190	202-8	—	197-8
Simplex	450	467-8	440	455
Swan	—	—	—	900
Swadeshi	3155	3260	—	3221
Century	565	590	—	580
Alcock	—	—	—	355
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	200
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	202-8
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	1020
Tata Steel Defd.	98-12-0	111-4	—	103-12
Tata Steel Ordy.	40	45	—	42-8-0
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	24
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	442-8
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	127-8
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	145
Bombay Electric Tramway.	101-4-0	—	—	101-4
Central India Mining	—	—	—	23
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	30-8-0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 14,

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 29-6-0.
Bars Gold forward—Rs. 25-3-9.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement.—Rs. 25-2-0.
Bar Silver ready—Rs. 80-11-0.
Bar Silver 1st settlement.—Rs. 79-11-0.
Bar Silver 2nd settlement.—Rs. 78-11-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 29/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T 1/3 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4.
Tone of Exchange :—Quiet Market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D Frcs. 424.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 454.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 444.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T Rs. 159.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 154½.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D Rs. 175.
On Singapore—selling D D Rs. 177½.
On New York—Bank's selling D D Rs. 330.
London Gold ready—sh. 88-5.
London Silver ready—d. 30-15.
London Silver forward—d. 30-9.
Tone of silver—Weak India and Continent sold, Bears covering.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange :—$. 4.04.
French Exchange :—Frcs. 60.00.
Swiss Exchange :—Frcs. 24.00.
Belgium Exchange :—Frcs. 71-10.
Italian Exchange :—Lires. 86.00.
German Exchange :—Mrks. 36000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Paper—Rs. 85/8.
3½ per cent. Inconvertible Loan. Rs. 98.
3 per cent. Conversion Loan. Rs. 67/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1929. Rs. 100/4.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1935. Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930. 100/6.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932. Rs. 100/10.
5½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1953. Rs. 103/4.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974. Rs. 67/8.
5 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930. Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974. Rs. 67/8.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49. Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974. Rs. 67/8.

SHARES.

Market closed strong due to speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1345, India 91, Central 33, Tata Bank Itd. and Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2500, Alliance 230, Apollo 45, Birla Mills 52/8, Bombay Cotton 830, Bylculla Dyeing 1227/8, Bradbury 950, Century 582/8, Cent.-India 3390, Colaba Land 1740, Colaba 165, Crescent 367/8, Edw. Sassoon 365 Elphinston 90. Fazulbhoy 1050, Gokak 165, Ind.-Bleaching 206/4 Ind.-Malwa 550, Jamshed Mfg. 290, Kastoorchand 500, Khatao 385, Kohinoor 1710, Laxmi Cotton 4450, Madhowji 332/8, M. Petit 3700, Morarji 5025, New Great 540, New City 500, Pabani 565xd, Pearls 772/8 Phoenix 725, Planet 165, Shapurji 200, Simplex 455, Standard 2000 Swan 910, Swadeshi 3220, Tata Mill 800 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 355, B. Burma 440, B. Burma N. I. 126/4, Bt.-Burma pet 7, B. Tramway 102/8, Bundi Cement 23, B. Steam 140, Ind.-Cement 200 Katni Ord. 205. Katni Defd. 1000, New India 15/12, Tata Iron Ord. 42/8, Shivrajpur 29/8, Tata Iron Defd. 103/12, Tata Hydro 700, Tata Oil 27/8 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th Dec. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.903inches.
Temperature of Air	77.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.7 ,,
Dew Point	67.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.714 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2 ,,
Minimum temperature of Air	72.5 ,,
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight	W,SSW,WNW,NNW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	119 miles,

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday the 14th December 1922, giving data for the preseding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi and Ambala report 0.40" of rain each. Skies are clear in the north and are moderately or heavily clouded in the south. Humidity is in excess and day temperature was below normal. Night temperature was above the average at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore had 0.11" of rain and Allahabad an insignificant fall. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Day temperature was below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal. Night temperature was lower than usual at Mount Abu and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and nearly normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature was below normal at Surat and in Central India West. Night temperature was lowed than usual at Bhuj and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and except in the south-east of the reporting area humidity is in excess and day temperature was below normal. Night temperature was above normal at Raipur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly cloud ed and the air is damper than usual. Day temperature was below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hauran gabad received an insignificant fall of rain. Skies the clear or lightly clouded and the air is damper than usual. Day temperature was below normal at Aurangabad while night temperature was above it at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has given local rain in the north and east Punjab and in the east of the United Provinces and has passed out. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the south-east Punjab and the United Provinces and are clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the reporting area. The air is damper than usual except in Guiarat, Kathiawar, Madras and Malabar and day temperature was below normal over the northern half of the reporting area.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in the neighbourhood of the Punjab and the United Provinces hills. Dry weather is probable elsewhere.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th December 1922.

The western disturbance has given widespread rain from the north-west frontier to the west of the United Provinces with local rain in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east and north Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Central India West and local in the west of the United Provinces, Kashmir, the west Central Provinces and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, south Rajputana and Gujarat.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are :—Meerut one inch; Chakrata, Ludhiana, Simla, Murree a half, Sialkot, Khushab three-quarters; Sonamarg a half, Dalhousie, Parachinar one; Cherat three; Drosh a half; Udaipur, Pachmarhi a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF DEC 1922.

DIVISION.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Humidity	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6th	69.2	56.5	54	..	0	—2.50
Jask	82.3	66.0	83	..	0	—0.70
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6th	80.6	71.2	73	..	0	—0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.2	45.7	96	..	0	—0.17
Rawalpindi	64.7	40.1	97	0.40	3.90	—2.73
Lahore	85.4	49.9	91	..	1.52	—1.03
Hissar	68.1	62.5	99	..	0.01	—0.12
Ambala	66.0	52.0	96	0.40	0.67	—0.28
Delhi	66.0	53.0	91	0.09	0.23	—0.08
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	7.4	51.6	93	..	0.11	—0.20
Mainpuri	73.9	52.2	85	..	0.45	—0.20
Jhansi	66.4	51.5	90	0.11	0.13	—0.33
Allahabad	65.6	50.2	92	0.03	0.03	—0.45
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	68.9	48.2	77	..	0.02	—0.11
Karachi	79.8	59.7	57	..	0.03	—0.06
Ajmer	70.8	45.8	84	..	0.02	—0.36
Jaipur	66.5	46.1	82	..	0.61	+0.38
Kotah	75.8	54.6	84	..	0.08	—0.16
Mount Abu	60.0	31 9	35	..	0.00	—0.26
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	78.4	50.1	48	..	0	—0.09
Dwarka	77.3	61 6	72	..	0.45	+0.40
Veraval	81.9	62.0	40	..	0.26	0
Rajkot	81.6	52.1	39	..	0	—0.22
Bhavnagar Para	83.5	51.9	41	..	0.05	—0.11
Surat	85.4	66.4	49	..	0.13	—0.09
Ahmedabad	84.2	57.5	37	..	0	—0.16
Deesa	81.9	49.8	42	..	0	—0.18
Neemuch	71.7	50.8	74	..	0.85	..0.63
Indore	71.8	53.7	78	..	2.76	×2.23
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	64.7	48.5	94	0.01	1.57	+0.46
Saugor	68.0	51.0	95	..	1.01	×0.37
Hoshangabad	59.7	53.4	97	..	2.68	+1.98
Khandwa	74.4	50.4	91	..	0.90	+0.24
Akola	76.5	53.0	79	..	2.12	+1.51
Amraot	77.0	54.5	71	..	1.52	+0.83
Nagpur	80.3	55.7	68	..	1.99	+1.07
Chanda	84.5	58.0	71	..	2.37	+1.60
Raipur	79.5	50.1	55	..	1.04	+0.54
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.2	68.8	78	..	0	—0.44
Ratnagiri	82.7	67.7	82	..	2.47	+1.73
Marmagao	79.9	65.7	90	..	4.42	+3.54
Karwar	84.4	64.1	92	..	3.28	1.48
BOMBAY DECCANAND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.7	49.4	65	..	0.73	+0.13
Ahmednagar	79.9	58.9	82	..	10.08	+9.06
Poona	81.8	53.4	84	..	6.60	+5.66
Sholapur	86.9	59.5	66	..	3.10	+1.96
Bijapur	81.1	62.0	77	..	2.61	×8.65
Belgaum	79.5	54.2	85	..	4.06	×2.50
Aurangabad	77.2	54.8	78	0.09	5.94	×5.12
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.3	...	91	..	1.38	×0.72
Hyderabad	84.4	61.0	82	..	0.86	0
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.1	69.1	78	..	2.96	—0.09
Calicut	88.4	70.1	81	..	9.25	×8.99
Cochin	87.7	71.7	71	..	12.49	×5.27
Colombo	84.8	55.7	92	..	24.82	×9.45
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.2	65.0	85	..	17.63	×11.89
Bellary	86.1	61.8	43	..	6.55	4.40
Cuddapah	92.2	67.4	77	..	14.02	+10.11
Madras	82.4	66.6	86	..	33.20	16.75
Bangalore	81.2	58.8	68	..	5.35	+2.45
Coimbatore	83.6	64.5	71	..	9.05	+5.07
Trichaopoly	86.0	66.1	84	..	14.82	+8.61
Negapatam	86.3	70.4	80	..	10.86	+10.61

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

A Splendid Oscar Wilde Society Masterpiece
FOR THE LAST TIME TO-DAY !
LORD ARTHUR SAVILLE'S CRIME.
(6 Reels)
A unique piece of whimsical humour, showing up the absurdity of superstition.
A PICTURE YOU WILL POSITIVELY LIKE.
A one-reel Pathe Comedy featuring
SNUB POLLARD
in the Programme. TO-DAY : 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

Special Religious Attraction!
TO-DAY
The Exposition of St. Francis at Goa.
(Kohinoor Special Production)
Stately Opening Ceremony and Exposition of the Body by the Roman and Mysore Priests—Huge crowds from all parts of the World—Birthplace of St. Francis Xavier in Spain—Romantic Scenes of Goa and its Churches—Resting-place of the Saint in the Church of Bom Jesus—etc. etc.
5-Reel Fighting Drama
"CHALLENGE OF CHANCE"
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
MAHA SHVETA-KADAMBARI
FEATURING
the famous producer Mr. Patankar and beautiful Miss TARA.
Picturized in Gorgeous style by NATIONAL FILM Co.
from the famous work of Shri Banabhatta,
See how Porudlik and tha moon cursed each other and went the round of births in misery. See how they were liberated.
POPULAR PRICES,
Time 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30
Coming ! Coming !
BHISHMA PITAMAH,
His life and end—produced by
STAR FILMS LTD.

Under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(Founded) by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE,)
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
on
Saturday 16th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
VIDYAHARAN
Sunday 17th Dec. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Proprietors.

PORTABLE AEROTHRUST CENTRIFUGAL PUMPING SETS AND MOTOR OIL ENGINES.
Out Board Motors, Spraying and Lime-Washing Machines, etc.
Sole Agents. S. NAVALKAR & SONS, Agricultural Merchants and Importers, 210, Princess St., Bombay, 2.

!! CONSTIPATION !!
To All Whom it may Concern.
99 per cent of Humanity Suffer from CONSTIPATION.
Try NATURE CURE "CHEBULINE"
Price 4 oz. bottle, 12 Annas. | 1 lb. bottle, Rs. 2-4 only.
AGENTS WANTED.
HERBAL PHARMACY, Opera House Tram Terminus Girgaum, BOMBAY.
LABORATORY, Pupdy, BARODA.

COMPANY MEETING

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Mr. L. R. Tairsee presiding. On the motion of the Chairman the following resolution was unanimously passed :—

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,00,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each to Rs. 60,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 60 each and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 100 to Rs. 60 each; and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 40 per share."

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 14th

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 29 32
Bank Demand	1-3 29 32
Doc Acceptance 8 m /s	1-4 1 8
Do. Demand	420
American Dollars	370
Canton Dollars	175
Shanghai	349
Japan	159 1/2
Singapore	177 1/2
Market steady	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 14th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Ready Rs. a. p.	Bell. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	7 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	7 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	47 0 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	0 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 14 0	13 5 0
Linseed Brown Thin	12 10 0	13 0 0
Leelseed, White 85 15	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gular 75-25	66 0 0	
Teelseed, Gular 80-20	62 0 0	
Teelseed Black	54 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	62 0 0	12 8 0
Mowraseed	6 4 0	6 2 0
Barley	34 0 0	
Castorseed	52 0 0	10 4 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	35 0 0	5 0 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	—
Linseed May	—

GODREJ'S INDIAN-MADE

No. I VEGETABLE TOILET SOAP

IS NOW ON THE MARKET.

WHAT YOU WERE HITHERTO USING WAS No. 2.

Try a Cake of this New Brand Soap and see if it is not better than any other that you have hitherto used, no matter from what part of the world it came.

GODREJ SOAP Co., SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14.

S S Honolulu Maru, Megwa, Kobe.
S S Castalia, Alder, Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Othello, Pearson, Hull.
S S Risaldar, Hinton, Calcutta.
S S Krunviken, Yensen, Hongkong.
S S Varsova, Fitzherbert, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Macedonia for Australia.
Steamer Willcasm for Dunkirk.

S S Honolulu Maru:—The O S K steamer Honolulu Maru, 3540 tons, Captain H Megwa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 6600 tons, Captain H Alder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Othello:—The J F and Co's steamer Othello, 3877 tons, Captain L C Pearson, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Risaldar:—The T M Co's steamer Risaldar, 3092 tons, Captain J C D Hinton, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Krunviken:—The J M Co's steamer Krunviken, 519 tons, Captain R Yenseen, will sail to-day from harbour for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—957 tons, Captain Fitzherbert, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

WEDNESDAY, December 14.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Soudan (s) 4,218 tons, China 22-12, Agents M, M and Co.
10 Caledonia (s) 3,430 tons, London 16-12, Agent M M and Co.
3 City of Baroda (s) 4,500 tons Karachi 23-12 Agent B I S N and Co;
4 Mashobra (s) 3,51 tons, Karachi 16-12, M M and Co.
5 Khiva (s) 5,703 tons, Yokohama, 30-12, M. M. and Co.
8 Bavenkirk (s) 3,723 tons, Colombo 15-12, Agent E. D. Sassoon.
9 Whiteasino (s) 5,551 tons N F Agent James Finlay and Co
11 Brocktown (s) 4,708 tons, Karachi 17-12 Agent W and A Graham and Co.
12 Herald (s) 405 tons Abadan 16-12 Agent S. Wallace and Co.
13 Bratton Castle (s) 4153 tons, Dunkirk 19-12 Agent Scindia S N Co.
14 Tsushima Maru, (s) 4,193 tons Yokohama 16-12, Agent N Y Kaisha.
6 Mulbera (s), 3521 tons, London 22-12, M M and Co.
7 Castalia (s) 4083 tons, N F, N F, Graham and Co.
12 Ockenfels (s) 7574 tons, Karachi.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Othello (s) 3,277 tons, Hull 15-12 Agent James Finlay and Co.
4 Varsova (s) 1,957 tons, Basra 15-12, M M and Co.
8 Umta (s) 3,492 tons, N. F. Agent M. M. and Co
10 & 11 Olympit (s) 3,266 tons, L/Pool, 20-12, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
12 Oruro (s) 1,249 tons, P Gulf, 16-12, Agent D. M. Khandwani.
3 Bamkura (s) 1905 tons, N E, N F, M M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK. a

C & R Honolulu Maru (s) 3539 tons, Kobe 29-12, O S Kaisha
K Accra (s) 1751 tons, Durbon, N F, D M Khandwar.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 14.

S S Caledonia for London:—99 cwts cummin seed, J Pramanananda.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—60 bales wool raw, V Pomersey; 63 bales wool raw, G Hummel; 25 bales wool raw, M Bahue; 24 bales wool raw, C Ramsamy; 87 bales wool raw, D Kunoumal; 170 bales wool raw, C Changmel; 144 bales wool raw, E Kabra; 68 bales wool raw, C Virji and Co.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—91 bundles iron hoops, S S Miranda.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—399 cwts Indian linseed, K Veerchand; 200 cwts cummin seed, C Jivandas; 4000 cwts dried caising, M Haji Kadercakna; 157 cwts gum, P Koovorji.

S S Malbera for London:—100 cwts crushed myrabolams, C Jivandas; 18 bales woollen carpets, M Mackenzie and Co; 100 cwts cummin seed, J Parmanand and Co; 15 bales lamb skin, M Ahmedsaid Ahmed.

S S Malbera for Dunkirk:—2000 cwts poppy seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Malbera for Hamburg:—5820 cwts mowra seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Anglo-Chelian for Antwerp:—695 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, Birla Bros; 4000 cwts crushed bones, E Ebrahim and Co; 2000 cwts custard seed, Louis Dreyfus.

S S Anglo-Chelian for Ghent:—850 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Anglo-Chelian for Leith:—1000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus.

S S Brocktown for Hamburg:—248 bales clean cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 118000 cwts mowra seed, Strauss and Co

S S Brocktown for Antwerp:—770 bales clean cotton fly, B Meyer.

S S Tsushima Maru for Osaka:—140 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 500 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Tsushima Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Tsushima Maru for Moji:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Tsushima Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 700 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—700 bales country cotton grey twist, D Sassoon.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 14.

S S Barala from Busrah, Agents B I S N Co:—111 bundles s/c specie, 2 tins pearls, 3562 baskets wet dates, 500 baskets dry dates, 800 bags wheat, 102 bags almonds, 74 bags A Kernels, 156 bags gum.

From Bushire:—13 bundles lamb skin, 54 bags currants, 249 bags raisins, 41 bags gum, 194 bags gum insoluble, 19 bundles wool, 65 bundles wet dates, 180 jottas assafotida.

From Bandar Abbas:—163 jottas assafotida, 345 bags raisins, 318 bags pistas, 706 boxes wet dates, 882 bags dry dates.

From Karachi:—104 bags sugar, 200 bags dry dates.

From Muscat:—97 boxes wet dates, 233 bags dry dates.

S S Tana from Hamburg, Agents W and A Graham:—939 casks red lead, 100 casks lumb alum, 7 cases toys, 55 cases beer, 36 bales paper, 100 cases spirit.

From Christiania:—50 cases matches, 300 drums carbide of calcium, 292 bales paper.

From Gottenburg:—404 bales paper, 250 cases matches.

S S Zayani from Jeddah, Agents P G S N Co:—25 cases specie.

From Karachi:—250 bags wheat flour, 4 cases aniline dye dry, 110 cases matches, 217 bales cotton.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(DECEMBER 14, 1922.)

Mr. A. Kane to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Third Class in the Thana District.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. Bapu Narayan Ambavie, proceeding on leave, pending further orders:—

Mr. Hormazdiar Pirroz Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The following appointments with effect from the 5th April 1922 are made:—

Mr. I. H. Rowan to be Small Cause Court Judge, Ahmedabad;

Rao Bahadur M. I. Kadri to be First Class Subordinate Judge and to continue to do duty as Second Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. C. H. D. Starte, Criminal Tribes Settlement Magistrate to be an additional District Magistrate, in the Districts of Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Kanara and Dharwar for a period of six months.

Mr. F. M. Ferreira, District and Sessions Judge, Kanara, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 3rd January 1923 and is permitted to prefix to it the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Ghulamali Abdulhusein Bohari to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Third Class in the Sholapur District vice Mr. Makanji Husen, deceased.

Mr. H. Montgomery, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector, till he proceeds on leave.

Mr. H M. Willis, I.C.S. on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad,

Major B R Reilly, O.B.E., Assistant Political Resident, Aden, to be Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns and Custodian of Enemy Property, Aden, with effect from Nov. 4, 1922.

Mr. P. A. Strip, Supervisor, Tobacco Department, acted as Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Bombay Sub-division, vice Mr. S. J. Taleyarkhan on leave.

Mr. E M. Hodgson, Conservator of Forrests, C C, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 15th March 1923 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. R. W. Inder, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, vice Mr. A. C. Riley proceeding on leave,

The Reverend G. F. Harvey, M.A., Chaplain on special duty, Presidency, is appointed Senior Chaplain with effect from the 23rd April 1922.

Mr. W. L. C. Trench, to be Principal and Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, with effect from the 25th November 1922 for a period of five years.

Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S, to do duty temporarily as an Additional Deputy Secretary to Government, General Educational Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, to act as Certifying Surgeon for the Town and Island of Bombay, in addition to his own duties vice Dr. D. R. Bardi proceeded on leave.

Mr S. V Trivedi, has been placed in sub-charge of the Central Prison Hospital, Yeravda with effect from the forenoon of 28th November 1922.

Captain B. Shah, to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, in addition to his military duties with effect from the afternoon of 27th October 1922.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

A bill to further amend the Madras City Municipal Act is published in to-day's Gazette. The proposed measure will enable the Commissioner of the Corporation who is at present appointed by the Government and who by present rules cannot take up any extraneous work, to do so with the previous sanction of the Government and the Corporation and also other officials of the Corporation with the sanction of the Corporation. Another object of the measure is to enable women to stand as candidates at Municipal elections.

A Rangoon message of December 13, states:—The "Edavana" from Calcutta, the "Gloucestershire" from Liverpool and the "Ellora" and the "Chendara" from Madras which arrived here to-day encountered storm in the Bay, Ellora sustaining minor damages.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

ALLISAB MOULASAB AND OTHERS.

THE KING EMPEROR.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Mr. Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar. He found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 304 I.P.Code and of the abetment of the same and sentenced the accused Nos. 1 and 2 to seven years rigorous imprisonment; and the accused 3 to three years rigorous imprisonment.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in their Lordships judgment:—

The three appellants in this case have been convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in that they caused the death of one Adveppa Jagnehaver in the village of Hatchanhatti on the 30th April 1922 somewhere about sunset. The case presents certain complications in detail, but it is possible to arrive at a conclusion as to the sufficiency of the evidence upon broad general grounds. That the deceased was killed by some person or persons; but that in the course of the offence he received certain wounds in the stomach through which intestines protruded is proved beyond reasonable doubt. The question is whether there is sufficient evidence to connect the present appellants with the acts which led to his death.

UNTRUSTWORTHY EVIDENCE.

Now a perusal of the record shows that it is at once apparent that the decision of this case depends entirely upon the weight to be attached to the evidence of the witness Hassan Mulla. This man was arrested on the 6th of May for complicity in the crime, and was for a considerable time treated as an accused person in the case. It appears that there was a proposal at one time to oker him a pardon, and to record his evidence on that basis. Finally he was discharged under Section 495 Criminal Procedure Code on the application of the Public Prosecutor, and was examined as a witness in the case on the 10th of June. Apart from the circumstances under which he came to be made a witness, it is clear that he is not in himself a man of unblemished character. He has been convicted of a criminal offence, and he is clearly in embarrassed circumstances pecuniarily. Such a witness cannot safely be accepted without corroboration, and that corroboration must be as to facts which implicate the accused in the commission of crime. It is also clear that this witness has not told a consistent story from the first, which is an additional reason for regarding his evidence with caution. In his statement recorded by the Magistrate under Section 164 Criminal Procedure Code. he apparently made no mention of accused 3 at all, but in place of his name gave the name of one Hazrat Saheb, who has since disappeared from the case. Who this Hazrat Saheb is is not known, and there is no explanation of this material change in the story told by the witness.

Corroboration is sought to the statement of this witness in the evidence of one Dada Saheb to whom he is said to have immediately mentioned the commission of the crime and the part played by accused one and two on that same evening. Now it is a singular circumstance that the name of this Dada Saheb was not mentioned to the investigating officer. The Sub-Inspector's evidence is to the effect that Hassan Mulla mentioned the names of the culprits "to Dada Hayat and not to Dada Miya," and Dada Miya, Dada Hayat and Dada Saheb are apparently distinct individuals. Dada Miya is the cousin of Hassan Mulla, and Dada Saheb is a distant relative of his, and the witness stated in his examination that he did mention to the Police his having gone to Dada Saheb's house. As to that he is contradicted by the Sub-Inspector. Therefore there is some doubt at the outset as to the story told by Dada Saheb about this visit and when the evidence of Dada Saheb is compared with that of Hassan Mulla, there are at once contradictions apparent. Hassan himself says he told Dada Saheb about the commission of the crime in the presence of his mistress Gangava, whereas Dada Saheb says that Gangava was not in his house at the time, and was indeed not in the village. But there is more than this about the incident in question. Dada Saheb gives the names of two others persons, Kashinab Mullana war and Bashva Hircholi as having been present when Hassan Mulla made this statement. Both these witnesses were called and said that Hassan Mulla said nothing whatever to them about the matter. Thus it is difficult to attach much importance to the information said to have been given by Hassan Mulla immediately after the commission of the crime.

The further evidence which is relied upon as corroboration of the story of Hassan Mulla is found in the statement of the witness Bashya Fakira. This man says that he was a watchman engaged for the purpose of guarding the village tank, and as he was returning from the tank on the evening of the murder, he passed close by the place where the body was found, and that there he met accused 1 and 2 and the witness Hassan Mulla and a 4th man whom he could not recognize, and that they ran away and jumped over a neighbouring wall and disappeared. Now if that evidence had been forthcoming at the earliest stage of the case, it would have been extremely valuable as corroborating Hassan Mulla's story, but as a matter of fact the statement of days after the murder was committed, and the story he tells of his having gone at this time to a village called Umbehgi is not one which can readily be accepted. It is a commonplace of such evidence as this.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Beyond the evidence hitherto discussed, there is little in the case which points to any of the present accused as being concerned in this crime. There is indeed the story told by the brother of the deceased and his widow to the effect that accused No. 3 came to the house that night and took the deceased away with him. It is some distance from that place to the place where the crime appears to have been committed, and as against this conduct of accused No. 3, we have also his conduct deposed to by the witness Basangowda who says that when he and others were attracted to the scene by moans, presumably proceeding from the injured man, accused 3 was standing close by, and also joined them and came with them to the place. That conduct is not consistent with the guilt of accused 3. There is really little more which needs to be said about a case of this kind. The evidence, apart from Hassan Mulla is extremely meagre, and that evidence does not afford such corroboration as makes it safe to act upon the statement of that witness. Therefore the convictions in this case appear to rest on an insufficient basis and must be set aside. The accused will therefore, be acquitted and discharged.

LODGE "IMPERIAL BROTHERHOOD"

INSTALLATION OF NEW R. W. MASTER

Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood," No. 1041, of the Scottish Constitution, held its annual installation meeting on Wednesday at Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, for the purpose of installing Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S. Political Secretary to Government, as its Right Worshipful Master for the new year. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, R. W. Master of the Lodge presided at the Meeting and Major Genl. W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, paid an official visit on the occasion accompanied by Grand Lodge Officers. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji performed the Installation Ceremony. The Lodge's Office-bearers for the year are:—Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., Right Worshipful Master; His Excellency. The Hon'ble Sir George Lloyd, Immediate Past Master. The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Deputy Master; Mr. Vicaji F. Taraporewala, Substitute Master; Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Senior Warden; Mr. Meyer Nissim, Junior Warden; Mr. Jehangeer Cursetjee Mistree, Secretary; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji, Treasurer; Mr. Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw, Chaplain; Lt. Col. Dr. R. Row, Senior Deacon; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Director of Ceremonies; Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Steward; Mr. W. H. Perkins, Tyler.

After the meeting the annual banquet took place at which several Freemasons and non-Masonic guests were present including H. E. Sir George Lloyd, Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman; Sir Arthur Froom. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S.; Major Genl. Jennings; Sir Frank Beaman; Mr. Cadell, Sir Norman MacLeod; Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji; Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Mr. H. W. Hayward; Dr. C. Fernandes; Sir Stanley Reed; Mr. Meyer Nissim, Lt.-Col. Bakhle, Mr. Kaikobad Cowaji Dinsha; Dr. B. A. Lukman; Mr. P. L. Thakur, Dr. P. T. Patel; Mr. A. S. Tyebji; Prince Sheikh Abdul Khaliq; Mr. Mirza Asadollah Khan Moni-ol-Mulk (Persian Consul General); Dr. R. Row; Justice Sir Lalloobhai Shah; Meherban The Chief of Sangli; Mr. V. P. Vaidya; Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. H B. Clayton; The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Paranjpye; Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad; The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sheikh Hidayutalla; the Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta; Mr. Mirza Alim Khan; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; and The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Lawrence.

At the banquet several toasts were honoured. Mr. Hotson gave that of the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. Major Genl Jennings replied to the toast and gave the health of the Right Worshipful Master of the Imperial Brotherhood Lodge, to which Mr. Hotson responded. Mr. Hotson then proposed the toast of the Immediate and other Past Masters of the Lodge which was replied to by His Excellency the Governor. The latter then gave the toast of the Guests, the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Sir Stanley Reed responding His Excellency also proposed the health of Sir Frank Beaman and Mr. J. Crerar to which Sir Frank gave a reply. J

DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

The Deputy Registrar of the Punjab High Court has served notices upon Lala Duni Chand, Vakil, Ambala and Mr. Abdul Rashid, Advocate, Ambala requiring them to show cause on the 19th January 1923 why their names should not be removed from the roll of advocates of the High Court in consequence of their conviction and imprisonment of six months for an offence under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, constituting a reasonable cause to remove or suspend them from practice under clause of the Letters Patent of the High Court.

It is understood that there will be meeting of His Excellency the Governor General's Executive Council at Calcutta on the 19th and the 20th instant. The Hon. Sir M. Hailey has arrived in Calcutta. The Hon. Dr. Sapru is expected to arrive here on the 15th instant and the other Hon. Members will arrive by the 18th inst.

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy has unavoidably been obliged to postpone his projected visit to Jamshedpur on the 18th instant to some other occasion on account of pressure of public business.

BOMBAY RACES SEASON 1922-23.

OLD SPORT'S

SPORTING OFFER TO THE READERS OF

The Bombay Chronicle

ONE—ONE ONLY

CERTAIN WINNER will be given for the 2nd Extra Meeting, Saturday the 16th December to those who will produce two of the coupons (one each from Friday and Saturday issues of the paper), which appear with this announcement.

Only a very limited number of this special selection will be available in sealed covers on application to "OLD SPORT" at the "Bombay Chronicle" office on Saturday the 16th, betweenthe hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

OLD SPORT

RACE TIP COUPON

FRIDAY, THE 15th DECEMBER 1922.

AHMEDABAD MILL INDUSTRY.

WAGE REDUCTION WRONG REMEDY FOR TRADE DEPRESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

Negotiations are again in progress between the Millowners' Association and the Labour Union regarding the reduction of wages. Meanwhile, it is understood that some of the employers seem to think that the reduction of wages is not the proper remedy for the present depression in the trade. The wages constitute but a small item in their budget and any reduction in it will not materially affect the cost of production. Moreover any reduction in the present scale of wages, they believe, would drive away the workmen to their villages and produce a scarcity of labour. They, therefore, propose to effect a change in their methods of production by reducing the percentage of the size which is considered to be the bane of the mill industry in Ahmedabad and by manufacturing coarser kinds of cloth which are particularly in demand at present. They will also try to increase the efficiency of labour by enforcing stricter measures of discipline and supervision. At present it is stated that nearly one-third of the number of workmen loiter about when the mill is working and it is thought that if they are made to work continuously as in other countries, fewer men will be required and a reduction effected in the cost of production.

AGRA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Dec. 13.

Mr. Grant I.C.S. has been appointed to enquire into the finance and adminstration of the Agra Municipal Board, which are alleged to be unsatisfactory. The enquiry begins on the 18th instant.

SUB. ASST. SURGEONS CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

INDORE, Dec. 14.

The 17th All-India conference of sub-assistant surgeons will be held next week at Indore and an indiginous drugs and child welfare exhibition has also been arranged at the Edward Hall in this connection. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar will declare the exhibition open on Monday the 18th instant in the presence of delegates to conference and the Indore public.

RANGOON HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

Mr. B. P. Lentaigne, Bar-at-Law and Mr. W. Cave, I.C.S., have been appointed additional Judges of the Rangoon High Court.

IMPERIAL SERVICES IN INDIA

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following telegram has been forwarded by the council of the Bombay Presidency Association to the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy:—

"The council of the Bombay Presidency Association emphatically protests against the action proposed to be taken by the Secretary of State in appointing a committee in England to enquiry into the budgets of the Imperial Services of India in as much as the expenses of the services are already heavier than the country can bear and it is contrary to the principles underlying the Reforms that the financial concerns of India should be interfered with in the manner proposed."

SHRI SHANKARACHARYA OF SHARADA PITH.

Swami Shri Trivikram Teertha has issued from Camp Meerut the following proclamation to all the disciples of the Shuddha Sharadha Peeth at Prabhaspatan:—

TO ALL DHARMIC CHATURVARNYA PRAJA.

On the 27th February 1921, at Camp Jasdan (Kathiawar), we installed our Pattasishya Swami Shri Bharati Krishna Teertha, with the prescribed ceremony of Patta Abisheka (Coronation), on Shri Shankaracharya's throne; and, since then it is his Dharma to tour throughout Bharata—Varsha in his capacity as the Acharya of the Shuddha Sharada Peeth of Prabhaspattan (Western India), deliver Dharmic lectures and receive presents from devotees.

Until the Abisheka, there was not the least misunderstanding between Swami Sri-Bharati Krishna Teertha and ourselves. Thereafter, certain faults of his were brought to our notice and we believed them to be true; and, on being questioned at the time by our friend Shri Gyanandji, the leader of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, we had written a few words to him on these matters in our private letters. These letters being private, he had no right to publish them without taking our consent. And yet, owing to some reasons which we have no clue to, he has published those letters and has been carrying on a considerable lot of propaganda against Shri Bharati Krishna Teertha. But, from the manifold documentary and others proofs shown to us by Swami Shri Bharati Krishna Teertha in the presence of our parama pujya Guru Shri 108 Vishnu Teertha Swamiji Maharaj, the full certainty has been arrived at, that all the faults that have been imputed to Shri Bharati Krishna Teertha are utterly false.

Whosoever formerly recognised us as the Sharada Peetha Adhishwar Shankaracharya, it is the prime duty of all such persons to recognise, as the Shankaracharya of Shri Sharada Peetha, Swami Bharati Krishna Teertha alone whom we duly installed with the prescribed ritual (of Coronation)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The S. S. "Macedonia" with the mails of 30th November expected to arrive at 10 a.m.

The New Mofussil Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 23 Hummum Street, Fort, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 16.

Carbon Products Co., Ltd., 47, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

The s.s. Caledonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Public lecture by Mr. A. T. Gidwani on "Sikhism" under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Murud Fund, 36th annual general meeting, 8-40 p.m., Thakurdwar Municipal Marathi School.

SUNDAY, December 17.

The Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League's swimming race, 9 a.m. (S. T.), from the Wodehouse Bridge (Lower Colaba) to the Government House Sands.

All-India Saraswat Sabha, Annual Meeting, Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, 3 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum., at 5-30 p.m., on Sunday next.

KALKADEVI FAIR.

The annual Kalkadevi Fair will be held at Kalkadevi Road on Monday, the 18th instant, and there will be fire-works at 12 midnight.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper is raised to 6 per cent.

'F' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following are the delegates elected by the 'F' Ward D. C. C. to the Gaya Congress: Messrs. Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo, Jivraj G. Nensey, and P. V. Joglekar.

MAIL STEAMERS.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 12-20 a.m. the following day.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

Prof. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, M.A., B.Litt., will speak to the students of the University of Delhi on "Democracy and Degeneracy" on Wednesday (the 20th instant) at 6-15 p.m.

BARDOLI SWARAJ ASHRAM.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Bardoli Swaraj Ashram Building and Vanat Mandir is to be performed by Sjt. Gopaldas Desai and Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel at 10 a.m. on Wednesday (the 13th instant). A public meeting is also arranged at 2 p.m. Kasturba Gandhi and other leaders are expected.

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCT EXHIBITION.

An interesting collection of products of Co-operative Societies in the Presidency have been set up for exhibition in connection with the Co-operative Conference. The Exhibition will be open from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. up to Saturday. Admission is free.

1ST. VIDHWA SAHAYAK CONFERENCE.

The first Vidhwa Sadhayak Conference will be held on 28th and 29th December in Meerut. Those who wish to raise the social status of Hindu widows or want to help them in any way must join the Conference and make it a success.

Fees for the members of the Reception Committee is Re. 1. Delegates and Visitors will pay as 0-8-0 and 0-2-0, respectively. Special donations will be received with thanks. Gentlemen contributing Rs. 5 or more will be classed as patrons.

NATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

It has been decided to convene at Gaya, during the Congress sessions, a meeting of people interested in the organisation of libraries on national lines as a preliminary to the inauguration of a National Liabrary Association. Attention is invited of workers in the cause of national education. People wishing to participate are requested to correspond with Sriyut, Surai Pershad Mahajan, Shri Mannulal Liabrary, Murarpore, Gaya.

MARATHA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The third session of the above Conference is to be held alongwith the session of the Maratha Education Conference at Ratnagiri. Delegates' fees, and funds are collected for the Conference. Suggestions of all kinds or proposals re: the Constitution, Essays, etc., should be sent either to the Secretary, Reception Committee, Maratha Students' Conference, or to Mr. J. M. Rane, (Mahim, Bombay,) for transmission to Ratnagiri. Delegates and students desirous of attending this Conference should write to the Secretary Reception Committee, Ratnagiri, without delay.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops were in good condition. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Rabi sowing is generally in progress. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Sind and Deccan. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains have fallen in Karnatak and were almost stationary elsewhere. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	39 to 66
Gujarat	1 to 45
Konkan	26 to 41
Deccan	17 to 42
Karnatak	13 to 27

INDIAN BIRTH REGULATION SOCIETY, DELHI.

Dr. Annie Besant, President, Theosophical Society and ex-President of the Indian National Congress, writes:—"Early marriage with Birth-Control is now taught by men and women of the highest repute, of learning of science, by religious teachers, as well as doctors." Prof. Gopalji, founder of the Indian Birth-Regulation Society and Vice-President. Fifth International Birth-control Conference, London, writes; "Eugenics (Race-culture) based on sex-hygiene and birth regulation is the most potent factor for National Advancement New York. Please write for full particulars to the Indian Birth-Regulation Society, Delhi.

TO-DAYS MEETINGS.

MR. SASTRI'S LECTURE.

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri P. C. will deliver an address on "Some aspects of his Recent Mission" to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay Admission will be by tickets which can be had from Mr. C. S. Deole at the Servants of India Society.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. G. K. Devadhar M.A., will deliver a lecture on "Cooperative movement and its achievements" to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Sydenham College premises, Hornby Road, Fort, when Prof. H. L. Kaji M.A., B.Sc., I.E.S., will preside. All are requested to attend.

INDIAN PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will meet to-day (Friday) at their office, 11, Bank Street, Old Telephone Buildings, Fort, Bombay, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

CORONER'S COURT.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Walabh Nagar, a carpenter, aged 28, who was employed as a carpenter on a building under construction in Tamarind Lane.

The evidence showed that the deceased was seated on a beam on the third floor on the 13th instant and was putting another beam in position when the beam slipped and fell taking Walabh down with it to the second floor. He became unconscious and died in a short time.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

TRAM ACCIDENT AT RIPON ROAD.

On the night of the 13th instant, a tram car was proceeding along Ripon Road towards Jacob Circle. Another car was proceeding in the opposite direction. As the bells of both the cars were being sounded, a pedestrian named Mohidinshah, who was crossing the road, got confused and walked into the first car and was knocked down. The driver at once applied both the brakes and brought the car to a standstill. A crowd collected and hustled the driver, but on arrival of the police the people dispersed. Mohidin and the driver were taken to the J. J. Hospital where the former was detained as he had sustained a fracture of the right leg. The driver was treated for scratches and allowed to go.

MISCHIEF CAUSED BY HORSE.

A carriage belonging to Mr. Bomanji Framji Jijibhoy of Altamount Road and driven by his coachman, Gopal Nanu, was proceeding along Hughes Road to go towards Alexandra Road at 5-30 p.m. on the 13th instant. At the junction of Hughes and Owen Dunn Roads, the horse suddenly shied at the carriage spring creaking, bolted along Owen Dunn Road and dashed against the electric distribution box of the B. E. S. and Tramway Company at the corner of Alexandra Road. The iron-box was completely smashed and the horse badly injured. In the carriage were, at the time, Mr. and Mrs. Bomanji and their daughter. Mrs. Bomanji received a slight injury on the forehead. No one else was injured. The horse was so badly injured that it had to be shot at the request of the owner.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

The market presented an animated appearance for Clive and Howrah and they came in for dealings at an advance of about rupee one over the previous days levels. Higher grade share attracted buyers later on and most of the stock improved their position. Cottons were a neglected market and rates were without alterations. Coals in the absence of buyers were weak in tone and much without any activity. G. A. Acharos noting some advance.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100/10, do 1927 100/12.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore 337, Dunbar 275, Kesoram 9, New Victoria 7/8.

Jute:—Albion 75, Alliance 513, Anglo India 358, Barnagore 122, Budge Budge 425, Caledonian 505, Cheviot 216, Clive 35/8, Empire 50/12, Fort William 322, Howrah 44/8, Kamarhatty 588, Kanknarrah 482, Kelvin pref 103/8, Lansdowne 289, Naihatty 342, New Central 510, Orient 178, Reliance 46/8, Standard 382, Union 444, Waverley 10.

Coal:—Arrung 7/8, Bokaro Ramgur 39/2, Central Dharmaband 6/4, Nazira 9/8, Standard 70/8, Sudamdih pref 12/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Potteries 5/4, Eastern Paint 3/3, Bengal Lead Mills 3/12, Hume Pipe 1/2, Indian Iron and Steel 49, British India Corporation deferred 18/6, G. A. Acharo & Co 21/4, Madan Theatres 6, Hatirkool Oil 5, Commercial Properties 3/6 discount.

Tea:—Bishnauth 17/12, Borpukuri 12/2, Singel 49.

The Imperial Bank has raised its rate of interest on demand loans to six percent.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling three and twenty-nine thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and fifteen sixteenth pence.

MISQUOTING SCRIPTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In connection with Non-co-operation the expression about turning the other cheek has been used. Read the whole verse. "But I say unto you, that ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right check, turn to him the other also." Matt. 5.39. (Of course the reference to evil here does not mean that we must not resist the temptation to sin). It seems to me the expression concerns the conduct of one individual to another. I see no non-co-operation here.

"There is a way which seemeth good unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." Prov. 14.12.

Some time back when I was in Panchgani I saw in your paper the expression "Apostle of Christ" used with reference to Mr. Gandhi. I would say, to be an "Apostle of Christ" one must be a Christian (I do not mean a professing Christian), a believer in Christ, not only in some of His teachings, but in all; no one may pick and choose. The word "Christian" should not be used in a loose sense. The Bible says "and the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch"—Acts 11.26. The disciples of Christ were those who believed that He was with the Father before He came to the world, that He died in the sinner's stead, that He rose from the dead and ascended to heaven and is coming again as He promised His disciples. The term "Apostle of Christ" can only be applied to one who believes not only in the *principles* but also in the doctrines of Christ. Both must be accepted to constitute one an "apostle of Christ." As Jesus is worth copying believe Him in all He says, believe Him altogether: a good man will not lie.

Far be it from me to "quench" the "smoking flax" (Isaiah 42.3), i.e. to quench a seeking for light and wisdom that is to be found in Christ, to quench the groping in the dark after light; but an "apostle of Christ" must take the Bible as His guide book. "To the law and to the testimony, if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them". Isa. 8.20. That is the touchstone by which the pure metal is tested. When Jesus sent His disciples with the command "Go ye unto all the world" He said "teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you". Matt 28.20.

May it be said of them who do not know the Scriptures "Then opened he their understanding that they might understand the Scriptures." Luke 24.45; and may the prayer of all be "Open Thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law." Ps 119.18.—Yours, etc.

CATHERINE RAYMOND.

Madras, Dec. 11.

ALLEGED POLICE ASSAULT.

"ABRASIONS NOT CAUSED BY ITCHES."

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Beath, charged one Adam Mahomed, a Mahomedan lascar with theft, as a servant, of two Government Currency Notes of Rs. 5 each and one G. C. Note of Rs. 10 belonging to one Balla Abdul Gani on the 14th ultimo.

Inspector Chapman prosecuted.

Further hearing of the case was proceeded with yesterday.

Ismail Laktaria, (called and examined by the Court) said he was a tindel and knew the complainant as well as the accused. The accused served on his prow after he left the the complainant's service. He, then, learnt that the accused was arrested by the Police.

Cross-examined by Inspector Chapman witness said that he did not go to the complainant for the settlement of the case.

Dawood Mahomed Ali (called and examined by the Court), next deposed that he knew the complainant as well as the accused. The complainant had come on his prow with a view to assault the accused at Carnac Funder. The complainant did not, however, assault the accused and went away.

After the evidence had been recorded His Worship ordered the accused to be discharged remarking that the evidence against the accused was meagre and unsatisfactory. In his opinion there was evidence of suspicion only. As regards the allegations of assault by the Police, he said, he would hold an enquiry in accordance with the High Court Circular.

INQUIRY INTO ALLEGATION.

The magistrate, then, held an enquiry and examined Dr. William Nunan, the Police Surgeon, who deposed that he examined the accused in the last case on the 13th instant at the hospital and found two abrasions on his left leg. On being questioned he said that the Police had hit him with a cane. The abrasions could have been caused with a cane or with any other stick or instrument by striking perpendicularly.

Cross-examined by Inspector Chapman witness said that the injury could have been caused by missing a step on the staircase or it could have been caused by a slip on his prow. It was very peculiar that the abrasions were perpendicular.

To the Court, the accused said he was struck horizontally.

Adam Mahomed, (the accused) then, said on the day he was arrested by the Police he was assaulted by P. C. No. 1614 "H" and P. C. No. 2492 "H." P. C. No. 1614 struck him with a cane four times on both the legs. He showed three abrasions on the left-leg and one on the right. P. C. No. 2492 "H." gave him three slaps on the right side. He was assaulted by the Police because he did not confess. P. C. No. 1614 "H" said he would be given electric shocks if he did not confess. After witness confessed, nothing further happened. Witness made no complaint to the Court at the time he was remanded to jail because he had never visited the Court before. In the jail he was undressed and the doctor noted down and old mark, on his back. He did not point out the abrasions on his legs to the doctor in the jail because he did not think that it was necessary to do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chapman witness said the other marks on his legs were due to itch. There were seven such marks on the right leg and six on the left. He had been working as a *khalasi* on prows for the past two years. He had not been injured while working on prows. He remained in Police custody for only two hours between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. He was, then, sent to the Esplanade Police Station lock-up. After he was compelled to confess, he was placed before Mr. Chapman, Sergeant Beart and another European Police Officer were, also, there. He identified P. C. 2896 "H." Another Policeman took him to Mr. Chapman about an hour and a half after he was taken to the Police Station. He did not see Mr. Chapman before that. He made no complaint to Mr. Chapman about the assault. He confessed to Mr. Chapman also. He made no answer to Mr. Chapman when he asked him why he had run away with the money. When he was taken to the Police Station P. C. 1614 "H" was there. After P. C. 2492 "H" gave him three [illegible] "H" came there after about [illegible] was P. C. 2492 "H". "Why should I tell lies and implicate the Police sepoys? They are not my enemies," said the witness. The abrasions in question were not caused by itch. He was slapped in a shed adjoining the room where the telephone is and struck with a cane in the telephone room. Witness could see the telephone. There are two telephones. He was taken to the telephone room twice. He felt pain for two days. He did not know that witness should complain to the jail [illegible] medicine in the jail and, therefore, he remained in pain.

At this stage, Mr. Chapman on behalf of the Police applied for a postponement as he wished to place the matter before the Commissioner of Police.

The case was, therefore, adjourned till the 20th instant.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sampson charged one Kalidas Kakal with criminal misappropriation. There are, in all, six cases against the accused.

Mr. K. S. Pandit, Bar.-at-Law, defended the accused.

In the first case, Mr. Manilal Manekchand, a jewellery broker, deposed to having given to the accused two gold rings valued at Rs. 446 on the 11th of September, one diamond necklace set with emeralds valued at Rs. 1,351 on the 16th of October, and two rubies and eight diamonds valued at Rs. 2,761 on the 17th October. All this jewellery was given to the accused at his request to show to customers. As none of it was returned, he made a report to the police on the 27th November. The articles were recovered from different persons with whom they were pledged by the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

Mr. Pandit on behalf of the accused asked the Court to deal with the accused leniently owing to his youth and that he had taken the money to pay off his debts through speculation in the Share Bazaar.

The Magistrate said that the offence was of a serious nature and that in these days of trade depression and mad speculation, cases of this description were becoming common, and a number of them were coming before him and his colleagues. His Worship deferred passing sentence until the other cases against the accused were finished.

COUNCIL AND TURF CLUB.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION BILL

SECOND READING PASSED.

The Bombay Legislative Council considered at length the Compulsory Primary Education Bill on Thursday, when many hon. members took a lively interest in the discussion, the burden of their song being "Give us more money." It was apprehended at first that the course of the Bill might be obstructed, but this apprehension proved groundless. The Hon. Minister-in-charge of the Bill, however, made a touching appeal for the sympathy and co-operation of the Council. He pleaded for a fair trial for the Bill, as it was the first of its kind in British India. If after a trial was given, it was found that more money was really wanted, he advised the municipalities and local boards to approach the Council or the Government. This, of course, tended to ease the situation. The main ground of opposition on the part of some members was that during the consideration in Select Committee Government had proposed to grant two-thirds of the cost in the case of municipalities for primary education, but that they had subsequently whittled it down to half. This gave occasion for resentment, though some members expressed satisfaction on the principle that half a loaf was better than none. It was remarkable, however, that the second reading of the Bill was carried by fifty-one voting for and nine against.

THE NEW ENCLOSURE.

On Thursday morning at the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. I.S. Haji, (Bombay City) opened the proceedings with notice of motion for adjournment of the house for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the introduction of the third enclosure at the Bombay Race Course on Saturday the 9th December 1922 by the Western India Turf Club, Licensee of Government under the Bombay Race Course Licensing Act of 1912, raising the question that such introduction negatived the effect of the recent amendment of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act of 1887 under which bucket shops and sporting clubs had been totally suppressed and that this third enclosure should at once be closed under an expressed condition in the terms of the License issued to the Turf Club under the Act of 1912.

Mr. Haji said that the opening of new enclosure was a clear breach of condition of the license and good people will not be protected from gambling thereby.

The President said that the Government should have some time for information and enquiry. He would allow the motion provided the Hon. Member has evidence to prove that Government were asked in the matter and they declined to modify the license conditions.

The Hon. the Home Member wanted time to enquire into the matter.

President:—I hope as the matter has been brought to the notice of the Government, the Hon. Home Member will present a statement to the Council so that the Hon. Member for the Bombay City may have an opportunity to decide whether he should press his motion or not.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

Discussion was then resumed on the second reading of the Compulsory Elementary Education Bill.

Mr. A. N. Surve said it would be too premature to wreck the Bill. It would be tantamount to an act of vandalism on their part. The Government, however, had to consider very seriously if they could maintain the grant. It was impracticable to enforce compulsion for universal education. The Government had provincial as well as imperial retrenchment committees whose savings, he submitted could be utilised for the spread of primary education. * He would go a step further and suggest that a loan be raised for the purpose of primary education.

Mr. S. K. Bole said that if they wrecked the bill it would be the depressed or backward classes that suffered most as they were neglected so far both by the Government and the advanced communities. He therefore welcomed the bill proposed by the Government.

Mr. Findlay Shirras urged the Council not to wreck the bill as increased production and higher standard of living depended on education and enlightenment which the Bill meant to offer to the ignorant public.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala (Bombay City North) regretted the wrecking and delaying tactics of some of the opponents of the Bill. He urged the immediate passing of the Bill.

Mr. D. B. Dalal (Panch Mahals) opposed it on the ground that some of the municipalities were so poor as to be quite unable to introduce compulsory primary education. He urged the Government not to give special grants to depressed or backward classes, but to treat all classes alike.

Mr. I. S. Haji (Bombay City) said unless the Government helped the local boards and municipalities, they would not be in a position to carry out compulsory primary education.

Mr. M. W. Pradhan (Thana District) supported the Bill.

HON. MR. PARANJPYE'S APPEAL.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye in replying to criticisms urged the Council to take a sympathetic view of the Bill and to give it, first of all, a fair trial and then to approach either the Government or the Council for more money if it were required. He appealed to the Council to take a broad view of the Bill, and help him to go ahead with his work. To impose a legal obligation on the Government would be, he said, impossible. He urged, therefore, the passing of the second reading of the Bill.

The Bill then passed through its second reading by 51 against 9 votes.

A few minor amendments for the inclusion of the representatives of the depressed and backward classes on the school boards and making such boards amenable to the general control of the local authority were agreed to and the Council adjourned till to-day.

RED CROSS FETE.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The Boxing Tournament conducted under the auspices of the Red Cross Fete was resumed yesterday night at 9-30 p.m. in the Boxing Stadium. The night's display of boxing was of a fairly high standard and was much appreciated by the spectators. The programme consisted of ten events, but as some of the events billed for the night were of more rounds than the usual three rounds contest, the available time was fully taken up. Most of the items were hotly contested and 'give and take' was the order of the day. Only in the fight between Lance-Cpl Beal and Millington—the latter retired in the third round of a strenuous fight. The most important fight of the day was the six rounds contest between Pte Harle and Lance-Corporal Warr. Warr lasted through the full journey and showed up to advantage in the second and third rounds, when he succeeded in landing several powerful body blows on his opponent. In the 4th round Harle recovered much of the lost ground and in the fifth and sixth rounds he got past the defence of Warr with his serviceable left punches, which considerably disconcerted his opponent. The verdict of a victory on points to Harle met with the thorough approval of the spectators.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd is expected to be present at to-night's boxing and a ripping programme is to be consequently expected. A visit to the stadium will therefore be worth while to-night.

DETAILED RESULTS.

Pte Wales (H.M.S. Cairo) beat Dmr Henderson on points in a three rounds contest (Feather Weight).

Gunner Wells beat Pte Brennan (D.L.I.) on points in a three round contest (Light Weight)

Lance-Cpl Salt (D.L.I.) beat Neil on points in a three rounds contest (Light Weight).

The fight between Gnr Hannington and Cpl Rose did not take place.

Pte Harle (West Yorkshire Regt) beat Lance-Cpl Warr (Inniskilling Fusiliers) on points in a six round contest.

D. Saher beat Pte. Jenner (Suffolk Regt) on points in a three round contest (Light Weight)

Cpl Pallant (Suffolk Regt) beat Pte Jones (Queen's Bays) on points in a three round contest (Welter Weight).

Lance-Cpl. Beal (The Buffs) beat Millington Millington retired in the third round (Feather Weight).

Sergt Marsh (R.F.A.) beat Sergt. Kell. Sergt. Kell retired in the 3rd round (Heavy Weight).

Dmr Kee (Inniskilling Fusiliers) beat Dmr Adair (Inniskilling Fusiliers) on points in a four round contest (Fly Weight.).

OFFICIALS.

Referee—Major A. F. Simpson 95th Infy.

Judges—Capt. Walcott R. N. and Lt. Burnett Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Medical Officer—Col. McLennan D.S.O.

Time-keeper—Mr Farrant.

M. C.—Lt-Col H. E. Lavie D.S.O.

"JAPANESE TEA GARDEN."

The Japanese community stationed in Bombay have also contributed their mite in response to the appeal made by the Hon. Lady Lloyd to the success of the Red Cross Fete. The community has organised what is now commonly known as the "Japanese Tea Garden" which has been constructed by a Japanese architect. The Garden has been the centre of attraction for the last four or five days in the Fete, and it gives visitors an idea of what an ideal "Japanese Garden" is. The visitors take advantage of the Garden from day to day. There are a few stalls opened there in which are exhibited some of the finest and best Japanese curios.

A section of the Garden is devoted to "Theatre Japan" where Japanese Dance, to the accompaniment of Japanese Music, Japanest Fencing and Jiu-Jitsu are being successfully performed every night.

The visitors are being guided, and Japanese intricacies in the "Tea Garden" are explained to them by Mr. H. Unagami and Mr U. Yoshidas whose uniform courtesy deserves a mention.

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

The following have taken out Exemption passes, value Rs. 500:—Major C. Fernandez Hon'ble Sir A. H. Froom, Kt. H. H. the Nawab of Balasinor Mahomed Hajibhoy, Esq. Abdul Mihsari, Esq. A. S. Tyebji, Esq. Sanglidas Jeshiram, Esq. Vithaldas Thakerdas, Esq.

Donations have been received from the following:—Wadia Charities Rs. 5,000; H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla Rs. 1,000; Messrs. W & A Graham & Co Rs. 1,000; Mr and Mrs H B Guzder Rs. 500; Mrs Cowasji Jehangir Rs. 200; Manilal Mulji, Esq Rs. 150; Shah Thakersey Jivraj Rs. 110; R A H Readymoney Rs. 101; Nanabhai Talakchand, Esq Rs. 101; Mrs. Shirin D Mody Rs. 101; Mrs Jehangir D Davar Rs. 101; Mrs J K Mehta Rs. 100; A Hoosein, Esq Rs. 100; Mrs Bomanji Petit Rs. 100; B M Dalal, Esq Rs. 100; Mrs P M Dalal Rs. 100; Mrs Darashah B Dubash Rs. 100; Dr and Mrs N H Vakeel Rs. 100; Mr and Mrs Beramji Karaka Rs. 100; H H the Maharaja Barta Devgad Rs. 100; K. C. V. Rs. 100; Mrs. M Currimbhai Rs. 100; Sir Dinshaw M Petit Rs. 100; A J Wadia Esq Rs. 100; H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior Rs. 100; Keshavji Goverdhandas Shroff, Esq Rs. 100; The Anglo Indian Drug and Chemical Co Rs. 100; Elphinstone College Rs. 50; C H Guzder Esq Rs 85; Dr F Parakh Rs. 85; Naoroji M Dumasia Esq Rs 75; Capt Walcott Rs. 65; Mrs Kikabhai P Roychand Rs. 51; D D Daruvala, Esq Rs. 51; D S Tyebji Esq Rs. 50; Mrs Jehangir A Wadia Rs. 50; Mrs Hiranbai J Petit Rs. 50; Mrs F E Dinshaw Rs. 50; S Fuchsman, Esq Rs. 50; Mrs Bachubai M S Jijibhoy Rs. 50; Dady Jijibhai, Esq Rs. 50; R B Jijibhai Esq Rs. 50; Mrs Manekbai P Roychand Rs. 50; Mrs M R Billimoria Rs. 50.

C D Jackson, Esq., of S Mordan & Co—One Gold Pencil Case.

Gulam Mohiedeen Master—One brass incense burner.

Messrs. A R S Dhuramsey & Co—25,000 cigarettes.

Abba Haji Mahomed, Esq.—Rs. 400 worth Linen goods, Towels etc.

KERALA CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

SJT. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR AT CALICUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, Dec. 13.

A very largely attended public meeting was held on the local beach last evening with Mr. K. M. Pannikker, M.A., Editor "Swarajya" in the chair. There were a number of Mahomedans presents principal speaker was Sgt. C. Rajagopalachary.

He said among other things that he felt sorry that it was neither Mahatma Gandhi nor Mahomed Ali nor Shaukat Ali who came there to address them. They alone could have applied balm to their wounded hearts. He appealed to people to forget and forgive the calamities and terrors of the last year. He said that they must realise that two communities have to live together and that the British Government might punish them, but could not bind them in friendship and punishment only separated them more. He contrasted the lessons of non-violence as taught by the Akalis with the bitter experience of violence in Kerala. He pointed out that of all provinces in India the Punjab and Kerala had gone through similar sufferings. One had already recovered and become the strongest part of the national movement, while the other was still in the grip of distrust and suspicion. He hoped that the brave people of Malabar would recover and like the Punjab become one of the strongest limbs of the Congress.

JOIN THE CONGRESS FOLD.

They must remember that the Congress was alive as the Government. They must join the Congress in their thousands. He knew Malabar was not fit for Civil Disobedience of any sort at this time and he was not asking them to consider that topic. But Malabar was eminently fit for home spinning. Mahatma Gandhi's strength was not in himself, but it is in the affection of millions of India, which was to-day stronger than ever though he is now in jail. He asked the people of Kerala to be true to their leader. Mr. Pannikker spoke impressively in Malayalam.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following are the horses left in for the 2nd Extra Meeting to be run on Saturday, 16th December:—

THE KENMARE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Night Watch 9-2, Caraway 9-2, Tarvie 8-10, Cally 8-6, Happy Times 7-12, Golden Treasury 7-11, Treasury 7-8, Sauce 7-3, Overseas 6-12.

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Mist 9-7, Belvedere 9-2, Brioche 9-0, Crushed Glass 8-12, Nicety 8-11, Canterbury Lamb 8-10, Zea 8-9, Joy Girl 8-3, Very Little 8-3, Whit Week 8-1, Mossley 8-0, Flight Errant 7-9, Czarda 7-9, Atrocity 7-8, Belle Syme 7-6, Lover True 7-6.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Quite Dark 9-4, Lemoine 9-2, Southern Beauty 8-12, Blackwater 8-6, Sarsaparilla 8-5, Grande Place 8-4, First Grade 7-10, Zigomar 7-7, Roi Grison 7-4, Right Royal 7-3.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Ulster Lad 9-5, The Count 9-4, Madame See 9-0, Archer 9-0, Dayspring 8-5, Like Magic 8-4, Old Sport 8-2, Millmount 7-12, Eccleston 7-5, Lively 7-5, Rakings 7-1, Wooraij 7-0.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Nevermind 9-4, Baktavar 9-2, Arvil 8-13, Towfik 8-11, Summerton 8-9, Ferry Boat 8-7, March Along 8-7, Centry 8-7, Cummer 8-6, Arthur 8-6, Desert Flower 8-4, Sannayet 8-0, Fareek 7-9, Firjah 7-6, Honeysuckle 7-3.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Some Scribe 9-1, Pin Money 7-13, Golden Gleam 8-13, Huch River 9-1, Daphnia 9-8, Uzume 8-1, Kinta 7-13, Eager To 8-8, Glass Rock 9-1, King of the Ring 8-8, Elsewise 7-13, St. Simon's Fancy 8-1, Dialect 9-8, Britomart 9-4, Hairspring 8-10.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs (Round Course).

Frosty Face 9-4, Alder 9-7, Sikher 8-2, Red Silk 9-0, Lord Durham 8-6, Record Time 6-10, Anit 8-6, Dervish 9-0, Aris 8-6, Alamgir 9-0, Clinker 9-0, Adar 9-8, Tantalus 8-10, Narin 9-0, Naldera 8-10, White Rose 8-5, Moon 9-0.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs (Round Course).

No Limit 8-4, Last Day 7-12, Ruby 9-0, Aeroplane 8-10, Toonah 9-4, Tayeed 8-10, Zaid 7-10, Nasralla 8-2, Vagrant 8-6, Talal 9-0, History 8-6, Senior 9-0, Sammy 9-0, Abon Gnonb 8-10, Ambari 8-6, Textile 9-0, Nanaki 9-0.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division III.—Distance 5 furlongs (Round Course).

Sir Martin 8-8, Bayrukdar 8-10, Ajeel 9-4, Hilal 8-6, Artisan 7-12, Hoomayun 8-6, Malabar 9-0, Hermit 9-0, Gold Belt 9-0, Acolos 8-10, Faisal 7-12, Pride of Basra 8-0, Searcher 9-0, Mundoor 8-6, Once Again 8-6, Eshel 8-8, Revenue 9-0.

RAWALPINDI RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 14.

THE DECEMBER HANDICAP.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Major J H McCudden's TRUNCHION Hoyt 1
Mrs A M Harrison's BALLINE 9-5 Alford 2
Capt P H Edward's MRABINA 7-0 Akhaliq 3
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10.

THE AUTUMN RACE CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Major D Vanrenen's ALL CLEAR 7-12 Alford 1
Capt A G Russell's SILVER HAWK 9-7 Maj Guild 2
Mr Sydney Smith's ÇOPPER QUEENS 8-3 Akhaliq 3
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32; Places Rs. 11.

THE KASHMIR CUP.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Capt S M Bernard's PUSSY FOOT 11-1 Owner 1
Mr M I Leetham's CHATTY BIT 9-13 Harroway 2
Capt G C Barker's ST BEE 11-1 Webber 3
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20; Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 3.

THE BAGDAD PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Capt C B Farrar's LE GRAND 9-3 Hoyt 1
Mr J Wilson's SPORTY BOY 8-9 My Guild 2
Major J A Turnbull's AXIS 9-12 Alford 3
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10; Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 16.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs L G F Gordon's ETERNITY 9-12 Harraway 1
Major G Conder's MIDDLETON 9-8 Alford 2
Mr Sydney Smith's CHIAPO 7-13 Hoyt 3
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16; Places Rs. 6.

THE RACE JUMPERS' FLAT.—Distance about 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Mrs H N Webber's FOXTOR 9-4 Lyons 1
Capt D C Sydney Smith's TWINKO 11-1 Capt Bernards 2
Messrs W Deane Freeman and A M Fawcett's REPARTEE 11-7 Fawcett 3
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8; Places Rs. 14.

RAWALPINDI RACES POSTPONED.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 12.

Owing to continuous rain since last night the second day racing in the Rawalpindi Winter meeting was postponed until such time as the weather clears up. This decision was arrived at by a committee of racing authorities rather too late in the day and only an hour before the actual time fixed for to-day's racing. It is probable that they might hold the second day on the 14th inst. and the third day on the following Saturday.

CRICKET IN PRETORIA.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Pretoria.—In the two day match Pretoria made 137. Kennedy took 6 for 19. M. C. C. Made 247 for 4 wkts. Russel scored 77 and Carr 63.—(Reuter.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, December 15, 1922.

THE REAL QUESTION.

The age of despots we are told is past, but it looks as if the age of dictators were coming—not of dictators thrown up by some dying system to preserve its privileges, but of dictators who are men of independent mind looking forward bravely, to a new and brighter era for humanity. In what, it may be asked, does a dictator differ from a despot? Well, it has been agreed that a thoroughly benevolent despotism is the most desirable form of Government, but that the trouble is how to make sure that your despot will be thoroughly benevolent. The good dictator is a despot whose benevolence is made certain because his despotism rests entirely on the people's will and pleasure. The good dictator will not seek to found a dynasty nor will he ever be surrounded with the pomp of royalty. He will retire into private life without reluctance; he is not in love with power for its own sake. Dictators of a by-gone day have founded dynasties, when the principle and virtues of heredity were regarded with a superstitious reverence. This danger and temptation are diminished nowadays when royalty and power have ceased to be synonymous. Who could imagine Lenin, Mustafa Kemal or Mussolini—infinitely less Mahatma Gandhi—even harbouring the wish to found a dynasty? The good dictator is not an enemy of the people; he is the people's soul incarnate; he personifies their views and aspirations in an exalted form, commanding admiration; he is thus accepted both as guide and representative. A pure democracy—which, we may say in passing, has never yet been practised save, perhaps, in Soviet Russia and nationalist Turkey—would be an incoherent, inconclusive thing without dictatorship. The existing so-called democracies have proved as anti-human in their policies—in some cases, more so—than the old despotic Governments. By anti-human, we mean unconcerned for poor humanity. But all the while we can observe one hopeful sign; the peoples of this planet do not hate each other. And their dictators, where they have arisen, always speak a language new to European diplomacy, talking boldly of right and wrong, not of expediency and inexpediency. Even Mussolini—who, though not an apostle of the New Era in the usual acceptation of the term, must be reckoned in this category since his position rests entirely on the people's will—cannot see eye to eye with the disciples of the old diplomacy. In fact, if we were asked to define the difference between true and false democracy, we should say that true democracy, however national, is human first, while false democracy is national and nothing else. When true democracy is established the brotherhood of all mankind will be acknowledged universally. But this conception of the brotherhood is based on an ideal which is super-human; it postulates a common goal and purpose for humanity, a common law of good and evil above man-made laws and is in fact theocracy. Europe has not yet breathed that word of power, but Asia, the mother of religions, does not fear to name it: and the dictators who have risen up in Asia for the cause of Right, Mahatma Gandhi and Mustafa Kemal Pasha, have proclaimed it as the goal of all their efforts.

India is fortunate in having for her leader the ideal dictator of the true democracy—a man who has no love of power or wealth or luxury, who is, and is acknowledged universally to be, without reproach, a man devoid of personal ambition yet of matchless courage, who has proclaimed to all the world the great ideal of theocracy. It is on that ideal, not on any questions of self-interest that the unity of India, irrespective of caste or race or creed, is based to-day. There can be no difference of opinion between Mahatma Gandhi and the brothers Shaukat and Mohamed Ali, for all three took their stand upon that high religious ground. And we still take our stand upon that ground to-day. If we forsake that ground on any pretext whatsoever there will be the quarrels and divisions which are always to be found upon the lower plane. We ask not whether a thing is expedient or inexpedient, profitable or unprofitable, possible or impossible, but simply whether it is good or evil in the sight of God and in consideration of the world-ideal of human brotherhood. If it is a good we have to follow it, if evil, to withdraw from it unhesitatingly and without a thought of consequences to ourselves. We adjure the representatives of Indian democracy who will shortly assemble at Gaya for the National Congress to keep their thoughts and their discussions on that higher plane to which Mahatma Gandhi lifted Indian politics. What is called, falsely called religion, has been a cause of the divisions which we see around us; true religion, the religion of the Coran, will be our bond of union.

"For each one has a place towards which he turns his face in prayer, so vie with one another in good works. Wheresoever you may be, Allah will bring you all together. For Allah has power over all things."

and again:

Say: "O People of the Scripture, come to an equitable proposition between us and you: that we shall not serve any save Allah, nor associate anything with him and that some of us shall not take others for lords besides Allah". But if they turn away, say: "Bear witness that we are submissive (to Allah)."

Is not that India's call to all the peoples of the world?

The peoples of the world have heard the call. Their eyes are turned towards India. What will they think if, after all, the Indian National Congress, in the temporary absence of the great Dictator, should descend to ordinary politics, forsaking the religious standpoint of Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers? What will the people here in India think who see in the Mahatma the incarnate soul of India? Two years ago a certain policy was adopted on religious grounds, because certain institutions were considered clearly evil from the Indian point of view, therefor to be avoided and eschewed by Indians, until certain wrongs had been redressed, indicating a change of heart in the rulers of the British Empire towards India; and also because those institutions had a demoralising effect on Indians. What the Gaya Congress has to decide, it seems to us, unless it wishes to forsake Mahatma Gandhi's teaching altogether, is not whether it would be politic or impolitic to do this or that in the present circumstances, but whether the evil which was discerned in certain institutions in 1920 has been removed in 1922, or so diminished as to indicate the "change of heart" required by the Mahatma; and whether they have ceased to have a demoralising influence upon the minds of Indians who frequent them. In particular, we would remind the leaders that the old European clap-trap politics, like the old diplomacy, are passing rapidly away, to give place to the Asiatic system of Theocracy—or true democracy, which comes to the same thing, in practice. Shall India, who has gained renown as leader of the world towards the New Era, forfeit that renown, that leadership, or not? That is the question which the Gaya Congress has to answer. And the answer will depend, in our opinion, as much upon the tone and temper of discussion as upon the resolutions taken. For their own and for the whole world's sake, the Congress leaders ought to keep upon the higher plane.

A BIT OF PLAGIARISM.

Every student of Turkish history will be amused at the news, conveyed to us by Reuter yesterday, that Lord Curzon suggested, among other guarantees for the protection of the minorities, "that the Christians in Turkey and the Moslems in West Thrace should have the right of compounding for military service by the payment of a reasonable fixed tax." But that is to return, so far as Turkey is concerned, to the conditions which prevailed before the Revolution of 1908, when Christian Ottoman subjects were exempt from military service but had to pay an annual tax towards the cost of their defence. This was regarded as a horrible indignity, and caused much outcry in the West where it was represented that the Turkish Christians had to pay a poll-tax annually, *to preserve their lives.* If Lord Curzon's fixed tax to be paid in lieu of military service is not the old identical Turkish *bedelieh askerieh* resuscitated we are much mistaken. Impressed by the European outcry against the so-called "poll tax" levied on the Christians, the Turks abolished it and at the Revolution gave their Christian subjects absolutely equal rights with Muslims, including the most valued right of military service in defence of their native land. That the value of right of military service was not appreciated by the traitors among the Christians is well known. But it is, to the cynical observer, amusing to find Lord Curzon advocating a return to a condition of affairs which the "enlightened" West has been accustomed to denounce as barbarous, after the Turks have, of their own accord, abolished it in favour of a system recommended to them almost with shrieking by the Western world and labelled "civilised". And its adoption by the statesmen of "United Christendom" for Western Thrace, a country under "Christian" rule at present, is perhaps as fine a compliment as could be paid to the practical utility of an Islamic institution which was provided in the Muslim State specificaly as a guarantee to ensure the protection of the subjects of another creed than that of the majority—the very end for which Lord Curzon advocates it. It is a pity that this dream of progress of Lord Curzon's is unlikely to be realised since the Turks are certain to regard it, in the light of past experience, as a retrograde proposal tending to revive conditions which enabled European Powers in former days to pose as the protectors of the Christians in the Turkish realm against the Muslims, and to renew those horrible intrigues which were in fact the cause of all the trouble between the Muslims and the Christians of the East. For such a safeguard to be granted and maintained by Turkey as a sovereign State is one thing, but to have it ordered by an international Conference and its working supervised by an International Commission permanently entrenched on Turkish soil, is quite another. It is really time Lord Curzon understood that the object of the Turks is sovereign independence, that nothing will induce them to make peace without it, and that when once it is established and recognised, all danger to the rights of Christians will disappear since the Christians will have been deprived of the perpetual incentive to rebellion which foreign interference has till now provided.

INDIA—THE DUMPING GROUND.

Mr. Baldwin's reluctance to entertain the suggestion of Lt.-Col. Pownall that action similar to that of the Government of India, who are offering vacancies in the Civil Service to the surplus officers of the Indian Army, should be taken in regard to the British Civil Service, shows that the British Government are not prepared to do for themselves what they compel the Government of India to do. Mr. Baldwin realises that it would be economically ruinous to engage retired military officers for purposes of the civil administration, but economic considerations do not hold the first place when India is concerned. No matter India is tottering under her financial burdens, no matter a Retrenchment Committee has been appointed to suggest drastic cuts, but India must continue to be the dumping ground of the unemployed of Great Britain. While actually there are hundreds of persons of the professional class who find it difficult to obtain a living in Great Britain, Lord Peel announces "special terms" to persuade them to come to India and take up the Whiteman's burden. In England the Government are engaged in reducing their establishments, but in India, the Secretary of State goes on merrily adding to the already top-heavy Services!

Notes of the Day

Col. Wedgwood's Ignorance.

Colonel Wedgwood, in his solicitude to see Congressmen enter the Councils, has not been true to facts. "The *chief* (our italics) obstacle to this change of policy (namely, contesting the elections)," he said in the Commons on Tuesday, "was that nearly all Congress leaders had been in jail, and thus they were debarred from standing for election unless individual pardons or general amnesty were declared." Colonel Wedgwood evidently is no better informed about happenings in India than an average member of Parliament. Otherwise he would have known that the chief obstacle to the entry into the Councils or to contesting the elections is that the change is a violation of the principle of non-co-operation and is opposed to the overwhelming bulk of public opinion in the country. Lord Winterton also shares the ignorance of Col. Wedgwood though he is not inclined to fall in with the suggestion of the latter to consult with the Viceroy as to "the best method of circumventing the difficulty"; that is, as he was pleased to put it, to "remove the scruples of those gentlemen," who "consider it inconsistent with their self-respect and dignity to lift the ban upon the legislatures" so long as there is the rule disqualifying leaders who have been to jail.

The Two-fold Danger.

The question of Col. Wedgwood and the reply of Lord Winterton point to the two-fold danger of the proposal regarding the entry into the Councils. On the one hand, we have men like Col. Wedgwood who will throw the weight of their influence in hastening the inevitable degeneration of "obstruction" in the Councils to "responsive co-operation," and, on the other, we have Die-hards like Lord Winterton who will have no understanding with Non-cooperators. The policy of the Die-hards, which indicates no change of heart, however, is to be preferred to the seductive charms of friends like Col. Wedgwood. For, while the former will lead to the natural death of the "Reforms", which is necessary in the interests of the country, the latter will merely give them a fresh lease of life and thus perpetuate "a camouflage prolonging the agony of India" as the Mahatma aptly characterised the "Reforms."

Press and Public Services.

One of the latest reasons discovered in explanation of the phenomenon of certain members of the Indian Public Services applying for proportionate pensions is, according to Col. Yate, "the want of protection from vilification in the Press." Poor, innocent and helpless men, who are being hounded out of India prematurely! It is certainly not the attractions of the "proportionate pensions" which are inducing these civilians and Police Officers to turn their backs on India and seek fresh pastures abroad, but the vile ingratitude of the Press scribes! But may we ask the doughty champion of the "heaven-born," why so few are in fact retiring on these pensions, if, as he suggests, the Press attacks have increased in virulence and frequency of late? Or is Col. Yate merely aiming at making the civilian and the Police Officers, totally immune from criticism, on the one hand, and adding to th "attractions" of the proportionate pensions on the other? Lord Winterton, it need hardly be said, was quite agreeable to the suggestion that the Indian Press should be more effectively gagged than it is at present and has promised to consider the question along with his chief. We see our local morning contemporary too eagerly supports the plea for "speedier justice" for its brothers in profession. So we may expect Lords Peel, Winterton and Reading shortly to put their htads together to devise means to give a shorter shrift to the Indian Press than is the practice to-day. In the meanwhile, the newly discovered reason will be accounted as an additional ground why the pay and prospects of the Services should be "brightened" still further, as is indeed contemplated.

Mr. Churchill's Fall.

In the course of its comments on the defeated candidates at the last General Election, "Truth" writes:—

"And what about Mr. Churchill? His fate is truly tragic. He hitched his chariot to what appeared to be a fixed star, and the star has "gone phut." Terrific as has been the fall of his leader, he himself has fallen yet lower, for how and when he is to get back into Parliament is difficult to see. And Dundee has not only rejected him, but added insult to injury by putting Mr. Scrymgeour in his place. Considering how nicely Mr. Churchill had been getting on in the House until the fatal day of Chanak, it is all very cruel, and one is sorry to hear so little sobbing. I suppose the explanation is that everybody expects him to get over it, and that in the meantime many think it may do him good. They would re-read the old adage, "A woman, a crab, and a Winston C., the more you beat 'em the better they be."

The Whiteman's Burden.

Mr. Churchill's wish of making Kenya,—the prosperity of which has been, according to his own admission, built by Indian settlers,—a characteristically British Colony, is being rapidly realised as will be seen from the reply given in the Kenya Legislative Council to the question by Mr. B. S. Varma as to the expenditure incurred by the Government for educational purposes for the benefit of the natives of the country, the Indians and the Europeans respectively for the years 1921 and 1922. The reply was as follows:—

"The amounts spent by the Government on educational purposes for the three communities during 1921 were as follows:—

Natives	... ...	£18,720
Indians	... ...	£ 7,676
Europeans	... ...	£19,086

"For the current year the estimated figures are:

Natives	... ...	£24,388
Indians	... ...	£10,150
Europeans	... ...	£24,213"

The population of Kenya, according to the latest available statistics, is distributed as follows:—Natives of the country 25,84,350. Indians 36,000 and Europeans 9,650. So we find that the expenditure on the education of the smallest community was last year greater than, and this year is expected to be almost equal to, that on the largest community, whose numerical strength is over two-hundred and sixty times greater, not to speak anything of the Indians who are nearly four times more numerous than the Europeans. This is, how, the whiteman's burden is being carried on!

Hindi in the Southern Presidency.

On the motion of Mr. Satyamurti the Senate of the Madras University resolved last week to add Hindi to the list of optional languages which might be studied by the students of the University. It might look strange that the University which for decades has encouraged the study of Greek and Latin, not to mention modern European languages, should have ignored the study of one of the two most widely spoken languages of India, but such was the fact. Principally through the peachings of Mahatma Gandhi, the people of the Southern Presidency are steadily coming to realise the serious drawback under which they have been labouring by their ignorance of Hindi and they are now making efforts to introduce the study of Hindi in the schools. Hindi classes have also been started at many centres.

India's "Parliament"!

We have received a copy of a small brochure published by the Director, Central Bureau of Information, Government of India, entitled "India's Parliament at Simla," being a resume of work accomplished in the Simla session of this year. The resume is a record of the complete rout of our legislators before the forces of autocracy as securely entrenched still as in the pre-Reform days. The Viceroy's inaugural address was a vain attempt at whitewashing Mr. Lloyd George's notorious speech on the Indian situation, and its only redeeming feature was the assurance that the Government of India was closely watching the interests of Indians overseas. The session will go down in history for the passing of the Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Bill and the Governor-General's certificate to the Protection of Princes Bill over the heads of the Legislative Assembly. The sorry picture, however, presented by some members of the Legislative Assembly when on the tenter-hooks of the certificate robs the Assembly's earlier stand of all its grace.

WASP-NEST OF THE LEAGUE.

POWERS' MANŒUVRES TO ENMESH TURKEY.

CURZON "KULTUR" IN FULL PLAY.

BARRERE AND BOMPARD BEFOOLED.

MINORITIES AS BLIND INSTRUMENTS OF IMPERIALISM.

(From Our Special Correspondent At The Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Dec. 13, 3 p.m.

Yesterday afternoon the first Commission under Lord Curzon's presidency approached the question of minorities. In a long tirade on the humanitarian theme, the English delegate said that the question of minorities interests the whole civilised world. Minorities living under foreign rule, more particularly when differences of religion and race separate them from the rest of the inhabitants, ought to receive suitable guarantees for their existence and security. Lord Curzon asked the Turkish and Greek delegations to remember that the world, which has its eyes fixed on the Conference would endorse its decisions according as this question was settled equitably or the reverse.

A CURZONIAN PARADOX.

An appeal on behalf of the Government, which in India ignores the rights of the overwhelming majority, constitutes a paradox which only a diplomat of long practice in the craft could take with the seriousness which Lord Curzon evinced. Then, faithful to the manœuvre which seeks to push Turkey into the wasp-nest of the League of Nations, the British delegate recalled how the Council and Assembly of the League had repeatedly expressed willingness to collaborate with the Powers to arrive at a settlement of the question of minorities, and added that the European Powers think that, when peace has been concluded, Turkey should demand admission to the League, which would meet with no difficulty. After having said that the question of the minorities will be simplified by Turkey's declaration of February 17, 1920, recognising civil guarantees like those contained in the European treaties, he suggested the need of completing them by certain special necessary measures which the Allies considered it their duty to recommend.

(1) The Turkish and Greek Governments should proclaim a general armistice, including breaches of the common law provoked by the events of the last nine years.

(2) The Christians of Turkey and the Muslims of Western Thrace should be exempt from military service upon payment of a reasonable tax.

(3) Freedom of movement in the country and facility for leaving the country should be assured to the Christians who remain in Turkey and the Muslims who remain in Western Thrace, without such freedom being accompanied by measures touching their property and rights.

(4) In order that the safeguards may be really effective a special organisation should be created at Constantinople and in Greece to supervise the working of the same.

SPECIOUS PLEA FOR LEAGUE.

Returning to his fixed idea of putting Turkey in an organisation in which England alone disposes of seven votes, and in which the vote of India supports British policy even against the interests of the country, Curzon added that the best organisation that could be charged with this task would be the League of Nations. Barrere supported Curzon's proposal and said that the Allies expect that the Turkish delegation, which has already on many occasions shown clear understanding of present necessities will facilitate the humanitarian task of the Conference. The French delegate raised the Armenian question, saying that, among those having a right to the protection of all the Powers. Armenian-Turkish subjects must be mentioned, who have undergone in the course of the war enormous losses and endured such grievous sufferings.

Barrere, married to an Armenian lady, owed to his wife the pathetic language which he judged it necessary to employ. In spite of the attitude of Bonar Law which caused the London pourparlers to fail, the French delegation continues to let itself be dominated by Lord Curzon and willingly raises disagreeable questions which the British delegation seeks to avoid with the aim of supplanting French policy in the East by respecting Turkish susceptibilities. If Barrere and Bompard continue to let themselves be fooled by their English colleague, they will wreck the prestige and moral advantage secured by the Angora Treaty. After Barrere, Garroni appealed in turn to the humanitarian sentiment of the Powers and said that he was in complete agreement.

"BLIND INSTRUMENTS OF IMPERIALISM."

GREAT POWERS' MISUSE OF MINORITIES.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 13, 6-30 p.m.

Ismet Pasha made a long historical exposition, recalling the Liberal attitude of Turkey who for centuries accorded to the Christian minorities religious and cultural autonomy even to the point of setting up a "realm within the realm"; but that the interference of foreign Powers in the affairs of Turkey, made of the minorities blind instruments for the imperialism of foreign Powers, was the cause of their misfortunes. He said that Turkey could not accept the control of the League of Nations in this matter, as being incompatible with independence and certain to perpetuate foreign interference in internal affairs.

After Ismet, Venizelos declared that he accepted Curzon's proposal. Spalaikovitch made a eulogy of the League of Nations and asked Ismet also, in the name of humanity, to accept the proposal of the Allies. Curzon rose again to speak of the unfortunate impression caused by Turkey's refusal to consent to a Commission of Control, and added that, the Conference having met in order to elaborate a treaty which should secure future peace, he ought to give proof of a spirit of conciliation in a question on which the civilised world would not forgive an attitude which could frustrate the sincere endeavours of the Powers to arrive at peace. Ismet promises a detailed reply for to-day.

After the meeting reports were circulated that the Turkish delegation had used language disrespectful to the League of Nations, doubtless with the object of creating a hostile atmosphere and of impressing the Turkish delegation while they were engaged in drawing up the note of reply handed in this morning.

QUESTION OF MINORITIES.

LORD CURZON ON IMPORTANCE OF ITS SOLUTION.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

In a speech before the Number One Commission, Marquess Curzon emphasised that the question of minorities captured the attention of the whole world. The Conference would be judged by its solution. If the Conference broke down on the subject, the Turkish Delegation would not be supported anywhere except perhaps Angora. He desired to speak quite plainly, and his colleagues agreed with him. His observations were made in a spirit of friendship, respect and great deliberation. Marquess Curzon then intimated that sittings of the Number One Commission were finished, but Ismet Pasha could speak before the Sub-Commission.—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF GREEKS AND ARMENIANS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Lausanne.—Ismet Pasha, replying to Marquess Curzon's speech of yesterday, said that the Turks were ready to allow 200,000 Greeks to remain in Constantinople, while the Turks who had to leave Greece under the exchange system should be adequately compensated for their property. Turkey was willing to let the Armenians stay in Turkey but they would not consent to the cession of territory as a National Home for Armenians. Nor would the Turks agree to the establishment of an international commission in Constantinople to supervise the carrying out of Turkish obligations towards the minorities.

CURZON'S "GRAVE WARNING" TO TURKS.

DELHI, Dec. 14.

Lord Curzon, presiding over the Commission at Lausanne which is dealing with the minorities question, had occasion to-day to utter on behalf of the Allies, a grave warning to the Turkish delegates on the attitude adopted by them upon this subject. Marquess Curzon's proposals yesterday were fully and warmly supported by the American observer and by the French, Italian, Greek and Serbian Delegates, so that the Turks found themselves in a position of isolation.

Ismet Pasha's speech, to-day, marked so little progress in the position adopted by him, yesterday, that Marquess Curzon, according to the News Agency reports, intimated that unless a more reasonable attitude was adopted the Christian nations would have no alternative but to leave Lausanne and quit the Conference. Speaking with great seriousness. Marquess Curzon pointed out that the question of minorities excited more attention throughout the world than any other question the Lausanne Conference was discussing. "We shall be judged by our solution, he said. If the Conference breaks on the question of minorities, if we leave on this question will a single voice be raised in favour of the Turkish Delegation? They may get support from Angora. They will get no support from anywhere else. I have spoken clearly and my colleagues agree. I make these observations in a feeling of friendship, but they are quite deliberate."

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

Newspapers here express satis-

(Continued on page 8.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.

INADEQUACY OF RELIEF MEASURES.

LABOUR PARTY'S PROTEST

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The House of Commons adjourned at 7 this morning after an all-night sitting, due to the obstruction by Labour Members as a protest against the alleged inadequacy of the Government's unemployment measures. A storm was aroused among the Labourites by Mr. Baldwin's moving the closure at 6-30. Loud and angry cries of "shame!" were hurled across the House. The Labour Member Mr. Kirkwood, declared it was a disgrace. He had led the unemployed and had been batoned in the streets of Glasgow, and he would help the unemployed again if necessary. Well-fed Ministers, he cried passionately, were not going to treat Labour in that fashion. He would not stand it from the best men in England. He asserted that Government had heaped insults on Labour men, but the latter would fight to the death. (Ministerial Laughter.) They would fight, if necessary in the streets, declared Mr. Kirkwood. If the Government did not yield to them constitutionally, Labour men would seek what they asked for unconstitutionally. They were only beginning.

The closure was carried by 147 to 61. Some Labour members did not vote. The last money resolution was carried, and Mr. Baldwin introduced the Consolidated Fund Bill amid loud Labour cries of "shame!" and considerable hooting. The House then adjourned.—Reuter.

MINISTERS' CALLOUS INDIFFERENCE.

UPROAR IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

There was uproar in the House of Commons at question time to-day arising out of Mr. Bonar Law's refusal of the demand of Mr. Lansbury that the House continue its session till means were found to relieve the distress of the unemployed. Mr. Lansbury denounced the "callous indifference" of the Ministers with regard to unemployment.

The Premier replied that the Government were doing their utmost and that a continued sitting of parliament would not help matters. Several labour members then, disregarding the Speaker's authority. The Prohibitionist. Mr. Scrymgeour very prominently shouted that it was a scandal and demanded the attention of the house to the serious problem of the unemployed.

Mr. Lansbury declared nothing had been done for the people who were starving and the House of Commons did not care.

Mr. Kirkwood passionately attacked Mr. Law and declared that he was useless and ought to resign. Mr. Scrmgeour, amid turmoil, appealed to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald but the leader of the party did not interfere. Order was finally restored after the Speaker had appealed to the members to support the Chair and the Premier pointed out that the matter could not be discussed at question time.—(Reuter.)

PORTSMOUTH BYEELECTION.

London.—The Portsmouth bye-election resulted as follows:—

Colonel Leslie Wilson (Conservative) 14,301.
Mr. Thomas, (Independent) ..... 8,434.

Col. Wilson succeeds Major Cayzer who resigned his seat.—(Reuter.)

DISARMAMENT AGREEMENT.

U. S. GOVT.'S PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Washington.—Reporting on the Annual Naval Bill to the House of the Representatives, the Appropriations Committee makes the proposal that the President should negotiate with Britain, France, Italy and Japan for an agreement limiting the future construction of all surface and submersible types of war craft of tonnage not exceeding ten thousand and of all classes of military, naval and air craft. The Committee points out that the Disarmament Conference has not limited the numbers of the smaller war ships and says that information has reached the Congress that already large building programmes have been planned to the maximum permitted under the disarmament agreement and that larger types of submersible craft have, also, begun, to appear. The Committee adds that in other words competition is proceeding again where an unratified agreement does not extend and if it is not checked the Government, like all others, will be constrained to launch a new programme to keep abreast of other powers. It proposes the provision of fifty-five million dollars for the coming year for completion of 56 warships allowed under the Disarmament treaty, being fourteen million more than that recommended by the Budget.—(Reuters.)

WASHINGTON TREATY.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. E. D. Morel, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government had set no time limit on the ratification of the Washington Treaty, nor as far as he was aware, had the United States. The British Government, however, were gravely disappointed at the delay in ratification by two signatory Powers. In his opinion, nevertheless, it was premature to consider the action of the Government in the event of the signatory's failing to ratify the Treaty—a contingency which he hoped sincerely would never arise. —Reuter.

U. S. CONSUMPTION OF OIL.

SIR E. MACKAY PREDICTS WORLD SHORTAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

A sensational forecast regarding the future has been made by Sir Mackay Edgar on his return from America. In an interview he declared that the American demand for oil, metals and cotton was increasing at such a rate that a world wide shortage was inevitable. He pointed out that the United States at present was consuming seventy per cent. of its own cotton crop and expressed the opinion that the time was approaching, when she would import cotton. As regards oil she had already reached the importing stage.

REPARATIONS

LORD GREY ON REMISSION OF DEBTS

AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF BANKERS?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Representative views of non-Government peers on the reparations and inter-Allied debts questions were voiced in the House of Lords to-night. Lord Birkenhead hailed the Premier's indication of policy yesterday and emphasised the very heavy taxation to which Britain was submitted, while other nations including her debtors did not make adequate demands on their nationals. He pointed out in this connection there was chronic unemployment in Britain while there was no unemployment in France and practically none in Italy. In conclusion Lord Birkenhead discountenanced French proposals for securities in connection with the grant of a moratorium.

PLEA FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Lord Grey in a weighty contribution to the debate advised a broad policy of remission of debts by Britain in the interests of the economic restoration of Europe, with which was bound up the question of reparations. He urged the desirability of resummoning the International Commission of Bankers and further pressed the necessity of developing and strengthening the League of Nations. Disclaiming provocative language, he broadly hinted the suggestion that Britain would not consider remission of inter-Allied debts; if the unofficial French report to the effect that France did not intend to ratify the Washington Treaty and was likely to spend money on a new type of warship, was correct. Lord Grey then proceeded to present a very sympathetic view of French feeling, in consequence of the absolute disappearance of Franco-American treaties guaranteeing France against German aggression. He concluded his speech with an expression of disagreement with the view that a nation ensured its security by occupying foreign territory.

FRANCE CANNOT WAIT.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Paris.—M. Poincare, in the course of an interview with a representative of the "Petit Parisien", emphasised that he could not grant a moratorium to Germany without some pledge. M. Poincare was convinced that even if deliberations in January did not result in an agreement, there would be no break between England and France. It would doubtless be an (uneasy?) period, but Britain was beginning to realise France's situation and the impossibility of her waiting longer for reparations.

DETERMINED TO ACT SEPARATELY.

M. Poincare went on to say that there had never been the question, in London, of the seizure of a specific pledge. It was certain that whatever action was decided it would not be necessary to call up a single man; while it was equally certain that the time for uttering threats, which were never put into execution, had passed. France was determined to act separately even if, before January 15th the Reparations Commission voted in favour of a moratorium, but any how France would not act before January 15th.—Reuter.

SURPLUS SILVER COINAGE.

£750,000 VOTED TO MEET COST OF WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

In the House of Commons, a vote for £750,000 sterling to meet the cost of withdrawing the surplus silver coinage was carried by 222 votes against 131. Mr. Baldwin explained that owing to an increase of silver coin in Britain, during the War, the Mint's profits for the four years of the war had been twelve millions sterling, but, after the War, the country's currency was vastly larger than was needed.

Mr. Gershom Stewart urged that good old honest money should be issued, but Darbysire pointed out that if the silver coinage represented its full face value it would disappear from the country whenever there was a scarcity of silver.

LONDON EXCHANGE MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

A conspicuous feature of the London Exchange Market, to-day, has been the strength of the sterling on New York. This is attributed to the soundness of British credit, primarily. The pound touched 4/69 and closed at 4/66¼.—Reuter.

DELHI, Dec. 14.

The value of the Sterling on New York continued its advance to-day closing at 4.67¼.

In a leading article on the subject "The Times" expressed satisfaction with this result of sound financial policy, pursued by Britain.. It adds:—London, being the world's monetary centre and the sterling bill being still the medium of international commercial intercourse, a rise in the pound has had influence which extends far beyond the confines of Great Britain. This can readily be seen by comparing the rates of exchange of Continental currencies. It is, therefore, not too much to say that the rise in pound has done more for Europe than Europe with its unbalanced budgets and its pursuit of uneconomic aims has done for itself."—B O W.

PROGRESS OF ISLAM.

IMPOSSIBLE UNDER EUROPEAN PRESSURE.

HOPE OF NEW TURKEY.

SYMPATHY OF GEORGIAN REPUBLIC.

M. VALYI'S LONDON LECTURE.

(Special Cable to "The Chronicle.")

(From our own Correspondent,)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Under the title "Turkey and the Future of Islam" the Morning Post commenting on yesterdays lecture as the Near and Middle East Association says as follows. "M. Felix Valyi in the course of his address said that if the moral direction of the West was now contested by thinking Mussulmans, the fault lay with those who failed to capture and retain the youthful Mussulman enthusiasm which was ready to be guided by the West. A lasting reform could not be made under European pressure and must be derived from a strong and independent Mussulman nation the prestige of which was intact in the eyes of all Islam, and the independence of which was guaranteed by its own force and its own institutions. The Turks were a political race *par excellence*. For economic reasons however the Turk could no longer refrain from reorganising his social judicial and financial institutions, his agriculture and his methods of general culture. Europe, however, must remain neutral in this struggle of the new Mussulman forces, in this effort to adapt their institutions to modern principles. A policy of moral conquest is necessary. By removing the Eastern Question from the hands of the politicians and placing it in those of scientific men the position of the Orient in the past would again be restored.

Attempts to solve the Turkish problem without the aid of the Turks had only led to rivalry between the different Powers attempting it and to chaos in Turkey. The Eastern Question could only be solved by the admission of Turkey into the family of nations. Otherwise Turkey would be forced back towards Central Asia and the Caucasus and with forces intact continue an unavailing struggle dangerous to the peace of the world.

TURKEY COULD BIDE HER TIME.

Supported on one side by Russia and on the other by Islam the Turks could wait indefinitely until the world learnt that the economic and moral chaos of the world would not be dispersed by anti-Mussulman methods. Both the spirit and the material power of Islam formed an organic whole. Its lands contained great riches, notably petroleum, but a policy of moral conquest was essential for those who wished to profit by the material resources of Islam. The regeneration of Islam also required the moral sympathy and the economic assistance of the United States.

The Georgian minister said he entirely agreed with the thesis of M. Valyi. Georgians were very confident of the progress the new Turkey would make.

THE NEW CALIPH.

Sir Thomas Arnold, speaking on the question of the new Caliphate said that the new Caliph would be treated with great respect. The new system was obviously quite workable and would satisfy Mohammedan sentiment.

ARMENIANS WANT A NATIONAL HOME!

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Lausanne.—Speaking about minorities Marquess Curzon laid stress on the fact that the Allies insisted on adequate protection for the Nestorian or Assyrian Christians in the Kurdish mountains, Turco-Persian borders or wherever they were found in Turkish territory. He said that he had been informed that the Angora Government was disposed to encourage the Armenians to settle again in Anatolia, and he considered that it would be greatly to their advantage to do so. He would be glad to hear from the Turkish Delegation on the matter, and he would be glad also to hear their views regarding the proposal that Turkey should find a place somewhere in her Asiatic territory to meet the Armenian demand for a national home.—Reuter.

REPORTED EXPULSION OF ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

A telegram has been received which states that the Turks have expelled the Armenian Patriarch from Constantinople for refusing to withdraw the Armenian Delegation from Lausanne.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS.

SIR DORAB TATA'S OUTSPOKENNESS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Melbourne.—Sir Dorab Tata has arrived on a health trip. In an interview, he made outspoken comments on the Commonwealth immigration restrictions. He said that the Indians were so aggrieved at Australia's attitude that prominent business men and public bodies had taken counteraction materially affecting Australia.—Reuter.

MR. MONTAGU'S STATUE FOR BOMBAY.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Mr. Montagu is at present giving sittings to an Italian sculptor Sgr. Ricardi for his statue to Bombay presented by the memorial fund which amounts to several thousand pounds. Sgr. Ricardi has also been commissioned to execute the bust for the Bombay Legislative Council.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS OF EUROPEANS TO I. M. S.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION'S PROTEST.

The following telegram has been sent by the Bombay Medical Union to the Secretary of State for India:—"Bombay Medical Union respectfully but emphatically protests on behalf of the Independent Medical Profession against your proposal to engage thirty Europeans for the Indian Medical Service on special terms. It is an act of injustice to Indians specially those who served as temporary Indian Medical Service Officers. It is against the policy of retrenchment and economy. It violates the pledges and promises given to India, during and before the War, and is an exploitation of India and its poor resources. Union prays for justice and fair play."

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE AND COLONIAL OFFICE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Duke of Devonshire at a luncheon given by the Nigerian Dinner Club said his one desire was to give attention to the legitimate affairs of the Colonial Office, and not extraneous matters which the somewhat voracious appetite of his predecessor had brought into the Colonial Office. He desired the Colonies to regard him not merely as head of the Office but as friend. "If you had any anxiety in the past you can now rest assured. I shall not interefere with the man on the spot where he is doing admirable work" said the Duke.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

OXFORD vs. CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

To-day in dull weather, Oxford and Cambridge played the Association football match at Crystal Palace before 3,000 spectators. The ground was heavy. Before the game was started, the Headmaster of Winchester unveiled the Corinthian War Memorial.

In the first half, Oxford had the better of the play, doing most of the attacking. However, the Oxonians missed many easy chances of scoring, and both sides were weak in front of the goal. Half-time score was:—

Oxford University nil.
Cambridge University nil.

Oxford attacked on resumption of the play, but Cambridge put up a dour defence. The Light Blues then improved and Sorensen opened scoring for them. Then Oxford bombarded their opponents' goal and twice hit the cross-bar. Towards the end of the match, Douthwaite scored the second goal for Cambridge. The result was therefore:—

Cambridge University Two Goals.
Oxford University Nil.—Reuter.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

In the House of Commons Mr. Warne asked why the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways had each recently placed contracts with German firm for work done in the past by English Firms. Lord Winterton replied that he was enquiring into the matter from the companies.

The International Anthrax Committee has passed a resolution in favour of sterilising hides and skins before they are treated industrially.—Reuter.

Paris.—Newspapers state that Siki has signed a contract to meet Carpentier. No date has yet been fixed.—Reuter.

Sydney.—The Japanese Consul-General emphatically denies the Sydney message published in the London "Evening News" that a Japanese syndicate has been purchasing land in New South Wales.

"EGYPT". DISASTER.

AFTER THE COLLISION.

(BY JOSEPH BAPTISTA.)

•II

After the collision the Commander went from the bridge to the hurricane deck to look at the damage. He then ran back to the bridge, went to the wireless room, and told the operator to send out the "S. O. S." signal. The exact time of the "S. O. S." signal is not mentioned but the Court answers it was sent "immediately after the collision with the noon position." The Commander after telling the operator to send the "S. O. S." signal ordered the carpenter "to sound and he reported that there was 18 feet of water in the forward stokehold." After the Commander returned to the bridge from the wireless room he told Mr. Brown to work out the collision position of the ship. About six minutes after the first "S. O. S." signal the wireless operator sent the second signal with the collision position of the ship. The last signal "sinking" was sent out "shortly before the vessel sank."

Nothing more is recorded in the Report regarding the acts and orders of the Commander till "he walked down the side of the ship, and got into the boat (No. 17). Apparently he was the last man to leave the ship." It seems to me that the statement of the Goan stewards that the Captain and officers did not realise till too late that the ship was sinking is substantiated by the fact that the signal "sinking" was sent out "shortly before the vessel sank" and other findings of the Court, e. g. (1). "The signal for boat stations—only partially sounded twice (instead of four times) and then failed." It failed because "the steam failed." But some time must have elapsed before the steam could fail by the inrush of water putting the boilers out of action; (2) "Probably owing to the failure of the signal to close W. T. doors, the execution of the 'closing' was left to individual initiative;" (3) "The steps taken to close the watertight doors after the accident were not proper and sufficient;" (4) 'no definite orders had been given by the Captain and officers at the time of the collision;" (5) "no boats were promptly swung out, filled, lowered, or otherwise put into water, nor were they got away under proper super-intendence;" (6) "It is noticeable that in no case did the allotted officer and his crew go to their boats;" (7) "If the European members of the crew had shown more alacrity in going to the boats and in going to their allotted boats, it is highly probable etc." This absence of alacrity and wholesale failure of duty can only be attributed to non-realisation of the danger due to the shock of the impact being only slightly felt till the boat listed so heavily that everyone suddenly saw that the boat was sinking. "Confusion bordering on panic" naturally supervened. The confusion "affected (a) the officers, (b) the European crew, (c) the non-European crew, and (d) the passengers "according to the Court's finding and then it became "a case of every man for himself." The allegations of the Goan seamen that their efforts to lower the boats were at first countermanded by the Chief Officer or the Captain finds no corroboration in the report. No such issue was raised and, therefore no formal investigation could have been embarked upon.

STRANGE EPISODE.

There was one other allegation by the Goan seamen to which I must advert, namely, that the first boat to be lowered was the one taken by the second officer who was ordered to get into a boat to survey and locate the damage and to report. He got into a boat with the serang and others, saw the damage and shouted that the boat would sink and then rowed away to the "Seine." There is no mention of this incident in the Report, but there is a remarkable variation of it which strikes me as very suspicious. The variation in the language of the Court is that the Chief officer, Mr. Cartwright, ordered the Second Officer, Mr. Cameron, "to get away in boat No. 18, and to go alongside the after well deck, and take off passengers. . . . The boat was quickly got away. In it were Mr. Cameron, two quartermasters, the baggage master, the Serang, and several lascars. . . . Mr. Cameron was unable to get near the Egypt. . . although the European crew did their best to get to the well deck aft. Well deck aft. . . It is difficult to understand why it was that Mr. Cameron's boat was unable to get alongside the "Egypt" in the vicinity of the after well deck. Had it done so, it might have been the means of saving many persons." "In these circumstances he stated that he thought the best use he could make of his boat was to go to the Seine, and bring her to the "Egypt." The "Egypt" then sank stern foremost. Mr. Cameron's boat having picked up some half a dozen people out of water proceeded to the Seine." I wonder if this episode has any parallel in the history of similar disasters. A boat specially lowered to save the passengers was unable to get to it and drifted away. No rope could be flung to it!! The fates were evidently against the passengers, and the Court was evidently bamboozled.

LOSS OF LIVES.

There were 44 passengers, 86 officers and European crew, and 203 Indian crew totalling 338. Of these 87 perished—38 Europeans and 49 Indians. The maligned Goans lost 19 out of 79 which compares favourably with 22 out of 86 officers and European crew; and 30 out of 129 Indians exclusive of Goans. The most notable fact is the wonderful good luck of the officers and European crew of the Deck Department. Only 2 out of 23 were drowned, namely, the Surgeon and the Chief Wireless operator. The passengers lost 16. Of these 2 out of 6 males, and 1 out of 8 females were first class passengers; 4 out of 14 males, 3 out of 14 females and 2 female children were second class passangers. One passenger who was rescued died in hospital. Inclusive of 2 stewardesses out of 5, the ladies lost 11 lives out of 29. Not much chivalry was displayed on board the "Egypt." The two children were the daughters of the Frenchmen, who complained so bitterly against the Indians, but there is no justification for this bitterness in the Report. This lamentations are, however, excusable. He jumped into the sea with his children in his arms and he was picked up without them. A French calvalry would rather see him perish with his children, then be picked up without them. His mind in consequence must have been considerably perturbed, if not unhinged.

Considering that the boat floated for 20 minutes after the collision and considering there were 953 life-jackets, and 18 lifeboats capable of carrying 860 persons against 338 on board, the loss of 86 lives in a comparatively calm sea is manifestly indefensible. A wicked attempt was made in the Press to calumniate at first the lascars and then the Goans, by accusing them of using fire arms, resorting to violence in order to force their way to the life-boats against the passengers. The Court has found "that some of the non-European members of the crew was in possession of weapons of any kind," and that "no apparent violence was used by them." "The Court do not think the non-European crew treated the passengers with violence." Regarding order and discipline the Court holds that "There was a lack of order and discipline in (a) the European crew, also in (b) the non-European crew. . . The lack of order and discipline is attributable to no definite orders having been given by the Captain and Officers at the time of the collision. this contributed to a large extent to the loss of life which occurred." Nothing now remained of the false charges against Indians except crowding "into boats without orders and against discipline." The Court holds that "a considerable portion of Lascars, engine room waiters, and Goanese stewards were guilty of this conduct;" and that "this crowding of the boats prevented them from bein promptly got out and lowered with proper complements of passengers and crew." The extenuating circumstance in their favou was "the fact that they were not properly led, and like others, were absolutely ignorant of where to go or what to do," and that their Serang was improperly taken away by Mr. Cameron in Boat No. 18. This is very considerate on the part of the Court, but the charge of crowding the boats without orders or against discipline is untenable and unjustifiable even upon the admissions and answers of the Court in the Report itself. I shall discuss it in my next article.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Numerous reports are reaching my ears every day, regarding the different phases of electioneering activities in the "G" Ward.

The voters of "G" Ward are hereby duly warned that, so far, only two non-co-operators belonging to the local District Congress Committee have stood forth as candidates on behalf of the Congress Party. It is not yet finally decided whether more candidates should be run. Due intimation will be given of the decision as soon as it is arrived at.

For refreshing the memory of the voters, it is to be noted that the names of the two Congress candidates are Messrs. P. G. Sahasrabude of Dadar and Damodhar Haridas Shet of Mahim.

I know the public of "G" Ward revere the name of Mahatma Gandhi and worship "Bharat Mata" in the "Temple of Swaraj." I am confident the voters of "G" Ward will monster strong on the Election day and solidly vote for the Congress candidates. Meanwhile, I shall thank all those enthusiastic workers who desire to do their bit in connexion with organised electioneering for the Congress candidates, to kindly write to me or see me in person at the office of the "G" Ward Diistrict Congress Committee Top Floor, Chapra Building, opposite Hasali Tank, Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar, any day between 7 and 9 a.m. to settle the further particulars.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM,
Jt. Secretary.

"G" Ward D.C.C., Dadar, Dec. 12.

"G" WARD MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To the Editor [illegible] "Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the letter of Mr. Jamnadas Metha regarding his disclaimer of his signature on my manifesto, I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly publish the following in your to-morrow's issue.

"Before issuing my manifesto regarding my candidature to the voters of "G" ward I approached amongst others Mr. J. M. Mehta and requested him to support my candidature. He acceded to my requet and promised to send a recommendatory letter regarding the same. As the day of election was drawing nigh and the election campaign on behalf of other candidates in the ward was briskly proceeding I did not wait for the letter and issued my manifesto and put Mr. Metha's name amongst my supporters on the strength of his promise. I trust this will clear my position regarding the matter.—Yours, etc.

R. K. VAIDYA.

Dec. 14.

NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my letter of 12th instant, appearing in your to-day's paper I am sorry I inadvertently stated that no candidate has been or will be selected by the Joint Committee who is not a member of some Congress organisation in the city. There are a few candidates who are members of Congress organisations outside Bombay, and this is of course quite in accordance with the new resolution lately passed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that no candidate should be selected who has not subscribed to the Congress creed.—Yours, etc.

JETHALAL V. VORA,
Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Official and Personal.

Captain E. Fanshawe has arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following amounts:—

	Rs.
M. D. Merchant	25
C. D. Merchant	25
K. J. Joshi	25

Previous article appeared in our issue of December 7.

ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATION.

DISTURBANCES ON CHINO-BURMESE FRONTIER

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS DECLARED.

(Special Cable to "the Chronicle")

(From our Correspondent.)

(*Delayed in Transmission.*)

TOKIO, Dec. 9.

Serious disturbances are reported from Chyngking-Szechuan, China's Burmese Frontier owing to the British annexation of Mengma. The student federations are highly incensed and attacked a British firm and were repulsed by firing. Anti-British demonstrations have taken place. A strict boycott of British goods has been declared.

WASP-NEST OF THE LEAGUE.

(Continued from page 7.)

faction with the way in which the French Press has commented upon what passed at Downing Street conversations. They welcome the more cordial attitude adopted by French organs towards Britain. At the same time British newspapers of all shades of opinion, are anxious that the French nation shall be under no misapprehension as regards the British attitude of disapproval towards any such proposal as the occupation of Ruhr which would defeat its own object. Prominence is given to Mr. Bonar Law's statement that "If we saw some chance of a complete settlement with the prospect of finality, we would be willing to run the certain risk of not receiving as much from the Allies and from Germany, as we might have to pay America.

It is emphasised that Mr. Bonar Law therein clearly implied that any measure calculated to hamper the attainment of a complete settlement would operate against his offer.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the most important condition of the Premier's offer was that the intention of invading the Ruhr should be reconsidered. If the agreement cannot be attained on this question of the Ruhr, Mr. Bonar Law's offer no longer holds good. It is the view of the British Government that the policy of peaceful settlement cannot be furthered by measures of violence.

The "Manchester Guardian" remarks:—"Mr. Bonar Law has most properly said he will regard the final solution of Reparations as of sufficient value to justify at leave a partial permission of Continental indebtedness. So far from settling the reparations question M. Poincare's proposals would make it almost incapable of settlement. France wants the remission of debts and a free hand in the Ruhr. She cannot have both. If, on the other hand, M. Poincare can agree with Mr. Bonar Law on getting a limited sum off Germany, most of which would go to France, then he can also count on a reduction of Anglo-French indebtedness. Mr. Bonar Law has been wise enough to put these alternatives plainly before the world."—B. O. W.

OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT AND CAPITULATIONS.

ALLIES AND TURKS DIFFER.

LONDON. Dec. 13.

Lausanne.—The questions of the Ottoman Public Debt and the Capitulationsh have caused considerable discussions and emphasised the divergence of views between the Allies and the Turks. The favourable course of negotiations with regard to the public debt was suddenly changed by two Deputies, from the Angora National Assembly, superseding the previous Turkish negotiators, who, presumably, Angora felt had been conceding too much.—Reuter.

ALLIES' PLAN.

LONDON. Dec. 13.

The Allies' plan regarding the debt distinguishes between the States which acquired territory from Turkey as a result of the Balkan War in 1912-13, and the States which are acquiring territory as a result of the present peace negotiations. The plan generally provides that the States should participate in the debt and resulting charges, and that they should be required to furnish for the administration of the debt security for their annual share. The League of Nations would finally decide disputes as regards pledges and the mode of payment.—Reuter.

HAS CONFERENCE BROKEN UP ?

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The question is being asked whether the result of this morning's proceedings of the Number One Commission signifies a break-up of the Conference. It is believed in the circles which claim to be well informed, however, that the Turks, after reconsideration, will adopt a more moderate and more practical attitude. It is significant that Ismet Pasha has agreed that the minorities should be granted the freedom of movement.

GUJARAT MAHAVIDYALAYA.

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec 14.

The Gujarat Mahavidyalaya holds the second annual social gathering on Sunday, the 17th instant. Mr. C. F. Andrews presides. Students past and present have been cordially invited.

MUNICIPAL RETRENCHMENT.

MARKET SUPDT'S SALARY

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding. A great deal of time was again devoted to the question of retrenchment, one way or other, and Dr. Viegas' motion for the withholding of increases to the Engineering Department created some heat. A number of "points of order" were raised, which were ruled out of order by the President and merely prolonged the debate. In the end his motion was adopted in a modified form.

MARKET SUPERINTENDENT'S SALARY.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved that the Standing Committee's resolution sanctioning the pay of the Market Superintendent at Rs. 700—50—1,000 be approved and adopted, and that he be allowed to draw at present Rs. 800.

This was duly seconded.

Mr. V. J. Patel opposing said there was retrenchment everywhere, even in the Government of India, whereas they were increasing the salaries of their higher paid officers. Since joining the municipal service on Rs. 500 Capt. Flanders had been given increases every now and then. If his services were valuable, the Corporation was not backward in appreciating them by giving him increases. The time had now arrived when they should put their finances in order and he thought that their higher paid officials should not get extraordinary increase. It was stated that the income already promised to give him the increase, from markets had increased, but was that the ground for giving him an increase? He opposed the motion.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the matter be referred to the Retrenchment Committee. After passing a resolution about retrenchment, he said, it was not fair to them that they should pass this resolution. He did not think it was proper to go back on the policy they had already adopted in regard to retrenchment.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded. When there was going to be retrenchment all round, he did not think they should increase the salary of the Market Superintendent.

Mr. Clayton did not think it was necessary to refer the matter to the Retrenchment Committee, as the Corporation had already promised to give him the increase They could not go back upon that promise, seeing that the officer had done his work well. The Superintendent had another offer from Calcutta on Rs. 1,000 and the speaker had promised to recommend him to the Corporation for an increase. They had seized more contraband meat during the last few months which, owing to the old staff "holding their hands to the butchers at Kurla and shutting their eyes", it was not possible for them to do before. The Corporation had bound themselves to give the increase, and he now asked them to keep their promise.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik supported the increase on the score of great improvements in the market.

Dr. Sukhia denied that a promise was made to Capt. Flanders of an increase. It was incorrect to say so. He might be a deserving officer, and they might give him an increase on that score. But no promises had been made by the Corporation.

Mr. Cooper supported the proposal.

The original proposition was adopted.

INCREMENT TO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

Dr. A. Viegas then moved:—That the Corporation are of opinion that payment of further increments sanctioned under Corporation resolution No. 817 should be withheld, until the Retrenchment Committee, to whom the resolution has been referred under Corporation resolution for further consideration in consultation with the Commissioner has reported on the subject. (2) That the Corporation are prepared, if legally liable to pay the increments to the municipal employees concerned with interest thereon at 6 per cent, on the increments thus withheld. (3) The Retrenchment Committee is requested to report to the Corporation within one month.

The President ruled the first and the second portion out of order, and the third part was kept intact.

Dr. Viegas speaking on the third part of the resolution said the question of increase to the Engineering Department involving an annual expenditure of nearly four lakhs of rupees was discussed for only two minutes. He had found that whenever they touched the salaries of their officers they touched the softest corners of the hearts of some of the members. The sanctioning authority had the power to hold its hands and to reconsider its decision. He wanted to stop an annual expenditure of four lakhs and he had been frivolously interrupted with points of order, every now and then. In September the finances of the Corporation were so low that the cash balance was only about a lakh, and the expenditure of the Municipality for every four days are Rs. 80,000. It was the first time in the history of the Corporation that an item involving an expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs was passed without referring to a Committee and not a word was said in the Corporation. The only ground was that the City Improvement Trust was paying higher salaries. They did not know when the Committee would make the report and the Corporation wanted it to be expedited.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot seconding said the Committee was moving very slowly and matters should be expedited.

The motion was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

INCHCAPE COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

The Inchape Committee examined the Commander-in-Chief to-day.

A PLEA FOR RETRENCHMENT.

SIR SIVASWAMI'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a number of the "Nineteenth Century and After," Sir Sivaswamy Iyer contributes an article on the above subject, which read between the lines will indicate the failure of dyarchy, the failure of Reforms, and the bankrupt state of our country. Here are some gleanings from the article:—

(1) "The net military expenditure of India, which was (in round figures) 23 crores in 1900-'01, and 29 crores in 1913-'14, the year preceding the war, rose to 64 crores in 1921-22 and is estimated at 62 crores in 1922-'23"!

(2) "In the United Kingdom, the expenditure on the Army, Navy and Air Force combined has fallen from 603 millions in 1919-'20 to 206 millions in 1921-'22, but it has shown no similar tendency to decline in India"!

(3) "The Army in India consists of 70,000 British and 158,000 Indian troops. The cost of a British battalion is 21½ lakhs per annum, as compared to 5 lakhs in the case of an Indian battalion"!

(4) "There are several branches of the Army in India to which Indians are not eligible even as privates, and still less as commissioned officers"!

(5) "It was truly observed by Sir William Vincent, in the course of a debate in Simla last year, that if he had been a non-official member of the Assembly, the one consideration that he would have constantly impressed upon the Government, would have been the development of an Indian Army officered by Indians, because on that really rests very largely the future political progress of the country"!

(6) And how has Sir William acted? Sir Sivaswamy says, that "in connection with the debates on the Esher Committee's Report, a series of resolutions were passed by the Indian Legislative Assembly in 1921,—but so far as the public are aware *nothing has yet been done* to give effect to any of these resolutions!" That is the success of the Reformed Councils!

(7) Sir Sivaswamy urges, that India should have "an Army of her own entirely officered by Indians, after 25 or 30 years!" Lord Rawlinson has told us, that it will take many generations, before India can have her own Army! Meanwhile, let British Trustees continue!!

(8) For further retrenchment. Sir Sivaswamy demands, that the large and costly British element in the supply depots, ordnance and arsenal depots, mechanical, transport and store depots, in dairy and grass farms and in various other departments, may be *replaced* by *Indian personnel, and with considerable saving.*"

(9) As regards the Civil Service, it is the *most highly paid* in the world! The pay of the whole service be fixed upon an *Indian basis* is a question of serious examinatnon. India is a poor country, which has nearly reached its narrow limit of taxation."

(10) "It is believed that the system of *dyarchy has failed*"! "Every where it has been felt that little or *no money* can be found *for* expenditure on the *nation* building *departments*"!

(11) "There has been no real slackening of tension or decline of the unrest! It is largely due to a *complete loss of faith* in the minds of large sections of the people in *the sincerity of the declarations and promises of the Government, and in their* sense of justice." And yet patient, persevering and patriotic Sir Sivaswamy appeals to the Government for Provincial Autonomy and Responsibility in Central Government.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"POSTAL DEPARTMENT AND RETRENCHMENT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the telegram entitled "Postal Department and Retrenchment" appearing in to-day's Chronicle:

The Railway Mail Service, W. Circle Union are perhaps not aware of the fact that the revised rates of pay were introduced in the Military Accts. Dept. by the Government of India with due reference to the rates of pay of Accountants obtained in, Civil, Public Works the Railways and departments. The lump sum arrears drawn by the Accountants of the Mily. Accts. Dept. were due to the revision of their pay with retrospective effect as in the case of other departments in view of their having wasted gallons of mid-night oil during the period of the War. The initial pay of subordinate clerks of the Mily. Accts. Dept. does not exceed that of other departments including the Postal.

It may further be pointed out that about 5,000 clerks have been discharged from the Military Accounts Dept. in Bombay and Poona in the course of the financial year 1921-22. Further reduction will doubtless defeat the object of retrenchment in general as the Mily. Accounts Dept. is meant to keep a check over Military Expenditure.—Yours' etc.,

CONCERNED.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

A correspondent from Lucknow wires:—The Shajahanpur Political Conference under the presidency of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer concluded its sittings. Swami Bhaskaratirata dwelt, in his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee, on the present phase of Non-Cooperation and urged that all should march forward with greater enthusiasm.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 13.

The U. P. Legislative Council to-day warmly debated on a resolution urging the postponement of the foundation stone ceremony of the new Council Chamber in view of the financial stringency till the next budget was passed. After a good deal of discussion the Council rejected the resolution and also an amendment which urged the postponing of the ceremony indefinitely.

THE CONGRESS AND THE MASSES.

II.

(BY. L. G. K.).

With the Indian masses the problem of problems is the land problem. To-day with them the man who interests himself in their grievances respecting the acquisition of land, or its improvement, or its heavy assessment, is of greater count and commands greater respect and admiration from them than the lawyer who conducts the law suits of their sowkars, and orates about the grievances of the poor agriculturists in the Legislative Council. In the Bombay Deccan the name of P. M. Bapat is known now in practically every agriculturist's home. If only the Congress Executives in each Province were to develop a well thought out scheme of Congress 'Pracharakas' (missionaries) who would take up the study of the land problems of particular rural areas, maintaining themselves out of regularly paid monthly salaries from the Congress funds, the labours of these men will attract far greater sympathy from the masses and will endear the Congress work to them, than any number of public lectures. What has made the Mulshi Petha agitation so popular and why has there been such admiration all over India amongst Nationalists for the work and the grit shown by Mr. P. M. Bapat? It is because in every Indian Province the methods employed for the compulsory acquisition of land have always been unpopular and have produced in their application a fruitful crop of executive high-handedness. The complaint is a fairly old one. And it cannot be remedied unless in this country the judicial is separated from the executive.

A LOng Standing Evil.

Here is a matter which the masses do thoroughly understand. They do not particularly care for the verbal wrath of the educated men in the Councils, so long as the system obtains under which 'Executive officers vested with judicial power have to decide question in which their own acts or the acts of their subordinates are the cause of complaints.' This has been an evil of very long standing and English administrators of another type than is available now, did not fail to notice it. More than century ago Lord Cornwallis observed in a preamble to certain regulations by which he attempted to repress this evil, as follows:—"It is obvious that if the regulations for assessing and collecting the public revenue are infringed, the Revenue officers themselves must be the aggressors, and that individuals who have been wronged by them in one capacity, never can hope to obtain redress from them in another. The revenue officers must be deprived of their judicial powers." In province after province this evil has been pointed out. It was pointed out with eloquence and vehemence, with pointed argument and embellished satire by many a Congress orator. What has been the result? Even so early as 1892 a curious case was mentioned by an English friend of India in the "Manchester Gardian." In a letter to that paper dated October 11, 1892, he notices the case of a land owner in the Bombay Presidency, who complained that a revenue officer had levied upon him more than one-sixth of the produce of his land—the largest amount permitted. The writer proceeds to observe: "Not being able to obtain satisfaction otherwise, he appealed to the High Court and obtained a decree in his favour. Forthwith the Government introduced a Bill withdrawing from the law-courts throughout the Presidency all cognisance of matters relating to the land revenue and the conduct of revenue officers, and empowering the revenue officers themselves to adjudicate in all such matters." If this has been the state in Ryotwari Provinces, one can imagine easily and without much tidious recourse to musty blue books how very wide and arbitrary the powers of revenue officers can be in provinces, where the Land Revenue system is far more complicated, than in Bombay or Madras.

Opportunities Wasted.

In noticing in dispassionate detail how far the Congress organisation has attempted to impress its utility upon the masses, one only stumbles again and again upon opportunities wasted, occasions missed, psychological moments lost, because those who considered themselves Congressmen were very much alive in securing an extra seat in some so-called self-governing institution, like those frauds in local self-government viz, Local Boards and Municipalities presided over by the most senior Tehinonik in the district—the Collector and District Magistrate. They fought for additional seats on Local Provincial Councils, and one community fought against another in the scramble for seats to the merriment of the bureaucracy and the detriment of the Indian masses. Very few cared to notice by what change in economic policy the condition of the masses could be bettered, what improvements in land legislation were necessary to secure to them the enjoyment of the fruits of their toil. Men like Tilak, Pherozeshaw Mehta and his lieutenant, Gokhale, saw the mistake and attempted to remedy it but in the rank and file of Congress workers, the study of India's land problem did not attract much attention. The Land Revenue Bill of the Bombay Government in 1902 which has practically made the agriculturist a serf, came as a rude eye-opener.

A Chance.

Here is a chance for the present Congress worker. What will attract the rurlal masses to the Congress organisation will be a serious effort to study and ventilate their land grievances. They are ready to follow any method which men like Bapat suggest to them. They are ready to suffer and it is a libel upon them to suggest that they have become politically stagnant because of the negative nature, so our critics tell us, of the Non-co-operation programme. It is not the masses who remain stagnant. It is the Congress workers.

BENGAL'S STANDING COUNSEL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

Mr. B. L. Mitter, Bar-at-Law, Standing Counsel of Bengal has been confirmed in his appointment.

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BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MR. DAS' EXPLANATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Speculations regarding the resignation of the presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee by Mr. C. R. Das have been set at rest by Mr. Das giving reasons for doing so. He was convinced that a party had been formed against him by circulating throughout Bengal all sorts of stories against him. The numerical strength of the party that had grown up on those false reports was by no means very inconsiderable. While in prison he heard that the first duty of this party would be not to elect Mr. B. N. Sasmal as the Secertary and that the report had now been realised. The party was marked in more prominence in the election of the members to the All-India Congress Committee. It was only proper that the work should be left in the hands of that party which claimed a majority in the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. Virtually the majority of that Committee was against Mr. Das and he thought that those who were entrusted with the Congress work should be of the same mind, otherwise it was impossible for any work to go on smoothly and this was the only reason why he refused to accept the offer of the presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

PANDIT'S RESIGNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

At a prolonged meeting of the United Provinces Congress Committee held to consider the resignation of Presidentship tendered by Pandit Motilal Nehru on 30th November last, discussion lasted for more than six hours at the end of which it was decided that the Pandit's resignation be not accepted and he be asked to reconsider his decision. The resignations of those office-bearers of the Pro-Council Party who had resigned in sympathy with Pandit Motilal were accepted. At the same time the other secretaries of the No-Change Party who had not resigned were, also, asked to tender their resignations which they did. A panel of eight secretaries was then elected of whom Pandit Motilal was to select four with whom he thought he could work. The Committee then proceeded to consider certain allegations of misconduct which have been brought against one of the office-bearers. Pandit Malaviya was also present at the meeting.

"PRESERVE UNITY."

MR. S. IYENGAR'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, late Advocate-General of Madras, in the course of a letter to the press exhorts Congressmen to sink their differences and to come to some agreement on the question of Council Entry. He admits that he is in favour of capturing the electoratets and refusing to take seats. Mr. Iyengar proposes a method of compromise, viz. technical entry into councils, subject to drastic conditions as suggested by Hakim Ajmal Khan and others. He advocates provincial autonomy in this matter and referring to conditions in his province says there should be no relaxatio of the boycott so far as Madras is concerned while the necessity of keeping the Congress united requires that it may be permitted in provinces where it is possible to secure a strong and well-disciplined party.

Mr. W. J. Keith is vacating Financial Commissionership to become a member of the Executive Council. Mr. H. Clayton becomes Financial Commissioner and Mr. S. A. Smith, Commissioner, Mandalay Division.

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If a drug is so powerful that a few grains will irritate the liver or bowels to violent convulsive action, it is powerful enough to do other even less desirable things. It is like whipping a tired horse, and the use of strong cathartic stimulants can only be followed by weakening reactions which call for constantly stronger doses. I am also convinced that greasing the intestines by dosing with oils which hasten the passage of food but prevent the thousands of absorbent glands from acting upon it to extract nourishment is another common but very serious mistake. Like any other filter the liver should be thoroughly flushed out and cleaned occasionally. It secrets about one and three-quarter pints of bile daily. Any congestion or obstruction of the ducts and consequent derangement of the bile flow will give rise to one or more of such troubles as biliousness, headaches, lassitude, stomach trouble, rheumatism, skin diseases, coated tongue, fetid breath, and a host of other disorders, some of them seldom attributed to a disordered liver. Call body poisons whatever you like germs, microbes, bacilli, toxins, uric or stomach acids, etc., etc., but they are all simply impurities, and form the primary cause of most diseases. Few will doubt the truth of this, but if any sufferer from the above ailments does feel sceptical, he can easily get rid of his doubts and his ailments at the same time by introducing the necessary alkaline elements into the liquid he drinks. These elements are easily provided. Simply get a small supply of the refined Alkia Saltrates compound from any chemist. A pinch of this should be dissolved in your tea, coffee, water, or other drink and taken every morning. No trace of any bitter salty, sour, or other taste can possibly be detected. Also it cannot upset or irritate even the most delicate stomach.

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HAKIM HAJI NAWABALI KHAN.

AM 36 YEARS OLD

and have served abroad in the Naval Medical Department for 10 years. I had been ill for the last six months. I had had fever and eruptions all over the body and placed myself successively one after another under the treatment of certain local Doctors of my acquaintance. They treated me with mercury etc., and had had three injections of No. 606 in four months, but unfortunately I became worse. The face became swollen and there was inflamation in the mouth, also in the nose accompanied by pains, so much so that I could not take in anything but milk and conjee and the Doctor declared that he had used all remedies in his power and could do nothing further. The anxiety brought by this declaration prostrated me completely. Fortunately one morning while glancing over the Times of India I saw a notice in its columns announcing that a newly arrived Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan with forty years' experience in Europe and America and holding many certificates and medals won during his sojourn in those continents, had commenced practice in this city and had his dispensary at Sandhurst Road. Javeri Mansion, near Marwadi Vidyalaya Bombay, No. 4. I asked my younger brother to call on the renowned Hakimji. On examination the latter assured me that within two weeks' time he could guarantee a radical cure. The failure of successive treatments so far and the last doctor having had given up my case hopeless had naturally made me sceptical, but as good luck would have it, I placed myself under the treatment of Hakimji and within three weeks was restored to health and regained my original health. I am profoundly grateful to the learned and skilful Hakimji.

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White ..	..Rs. 18/6	19/11	21/
Khaki ..	..Rs. 19/4	20/10	22/

NO. 1 QUALITY BLANKETS (HEAVY WEIGHT).

Sizes	.. 6′×5′	6 1/2′×5′	7′×5′	7 1/2′×5′	8′×5′	8 1/2′×5′	9′×5′
White ..	..Rs.10/12	11/9	12/8	13/8	14/6	15/4	16/2
Fawn, Scarlet and Brown.	..Rs. 12/14	13/14	15	16/2	17/4	18/4	19/5

No. 350 QUALITY BLANKETS (MEDIUM WEIGHT)

Sizes	.. 6′×5′	6 1/2′×5′	7′×5′	7 1/2′×5′	8′×5′	8 1/2′×5′	9′×5′
White ..	..Rs.9/12	10/9	11/6	12/3	13/	13/13	14/10
Fawn & Scarlet	..Rs.10/14	11/13	12/12	13/11	14/10	15/9	16/8

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Sizes	.. 6′×5′	6 1/2′×5′	7 1/2′×5′	8 1/2′×5′	9′×5′	
Prices	..Rs.9/8	10/5	11/15	13/9	14/6	

NO. 275 QUALITY BLANKETS (LIGHT WEIGHT).

Sizes	.... 6′×5′	6 1/2′×5′	7′×5′	7 1/2′×5′	8′×5′	8 1/2′×5′	9′×5′
White ..	..Rs. 8/2	8/13	9/8	10/3	10/14	11/9	12/4
Fawn, Scarlet, Brown, Grey, Moss Green & Dark Green ..	..Rs. 9/1	9/13	10/9	11/5	12/1	12/13	13/9

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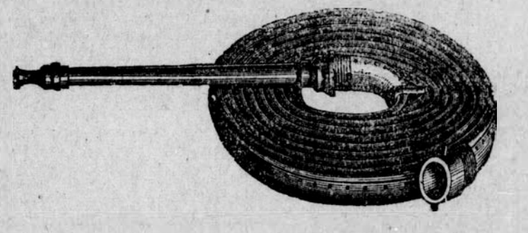

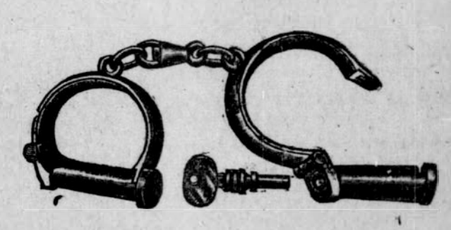

Printed and published for the Indian Newspapers Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the 'Bombay Chronicle' Press, Mahim Street, Fort Bombay.